

WOMAN INDICTED ON GUN CHARGE

Mrs. Sarah DeBelle Accused by the Grand Jury of Threatening Judge Elijah George.

Mrs. Sarah DeBelle, of No. 27 Bowdoin street, was indicted yesterday by the grand jury of charges of threatening to kill Judge Elijah George of the Probate Court, and with carrying a loaded revolver. Judge George had rendered a decision against her on March 5, depriving her of the custody of her two-year-old son Frederic.

While Judge George was writing a memorandum on his decision, Mrs. DeBelle sat in the court room with a loaded revolver concealed in her muff. Her attorney had learned of her threat and notified the police. Court and police officers succeeded in getting her out of the court and she was placed under arrest. She was then sent to the Psychopathic Ward of the Boston House of Correction, for observation as to her sanity, and was later released. Her arrest followed and the indictment was returned yesterday.

The grand jury reported fifty-three indictments and thirty-two no bills.

Chester A. Paul, a former bookkeeper for the Dedham & Hyde Park Gas Company, was indicted for the larceny of \$4,024.10 from the company.

George T. Brady was indicted for larceny of several thousands of dollars from the Hyde Park Co-operative Bank, of which he was a former officer.

A "no bill" was returned against Herbert L. Wardner, the architect, who was charged with manslaughter in the death of Dennis Coffey, on Washington street, March 6. Coffey and others were riding in the automobile being driven by Wardner, which collided with a street car. Coffey received fatal injuries and died.

Senators Bathe at Their Own Expense

Public No Longer Mulcted for Luxury at Capitol—May Cut Out Free Shaves.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Senate bathhouse is locked up. The showers, the plunges, the X-ray machines, the delicately upholstered couches, for which the government has long been paying handsomely, are no more, so far as the Senators are concerned.

If a Senator wants a bath he gets it at home or in a bath of the vacation or garden variety at the prevailing price. Day of the solemn questions before the Democratic caucus some days ago was what to do about the bath. It was the matter was debated. It was the matter was debated. It was the matter was debated.

Finally it was decided that the Democratic party could not take economy while Senators were bathing extravagantly and luxuriously at public expense. So it was decided the bathhouse should be closed. It is estimated the bathhouse cost, for operation and all, something like \$10,000 a year.

The next thing that may have to go is the Senate barber shop. It is under suspicion as an adjunct of the Democratic caucus program.

READ WAR TAX BILL.

German Military Measure Starts on Passage Through Reichstag.

BERLIN, April 12.—The German Imperial Parliament today passed the first reading of the financial bill providing for the increased expenditures on the army. The measure calls for the expenditure of over \$200,000,000, and this will be covered by a non-recurrent tax spread over two years and a permanent yearly increase in taxation of from \$40,000,000 to \$47,500,000.

POLICE GUARDING HOME OF MORGAN

Thousands Request Chance to Honor Financier at Funeral in St. George's Tomorrow.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Covered with stars, the body of J. Pierpont Morgan lay today in the west wing of his great library, where in his life he brought much financial history into being. At the head and foot of the casket stood numerous relatives, the light flickering through draped crape over the casket and the magnificent furnishings of the library.

A police detail was sent up before the Morgan home at Madison avenue and Thirteenth street, and the crowds of curious onlookers which gathered before the residence were kept moving. The police guard will be maintained there until Monday. A police escort under George F. Tice, inspector of the traffic squad, will be on hand from the time the coffin is removed to St. George's Church, just before the funeral services begin Monday morning, until the body is placed on a special train which will bear it to Hartford, Ct.

Notwithstanding the announcement that all tickets to St. George's Church have been exhausted, requests still pour in. Over 8,000 requests have been received although the church seats only 1,500 persons. The American Bankers' Association, through its president, Charles H. Tuttle, has appointed the following committee to represent the organization at the funeral: George F. Baker, Frank A. Vanderlip, L. C. Pierson, A. H. Wiggin, J. S. Alexander, Benjamin Strong, Jr., and Fred E. Furuseth.

BOSTON'S RICHEST GIRL Helen Sears to Marry

Designs Own Clothes Marries Own Hair COULD Earn Living

MISS HELEN SEARS.



At last the long expected has happened and Helen Sears, the girl with the most beautiful neck and shoulders in Boston society, the girl who is the wallflower of all Boston's best ballroom, the girl who has been courted by all the sons of wealth and position on both sides of the Atlantic, has announced her engagement to an American, James D. C. Bradley of Hartford street.

Miss Sears, who is the only daughter of Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Boston's wealthiest widow, is tall and fair with a winsomeness and charm of manner which won her friends wherever she goes. She is a member of the Chilton, New Riding and Vaseau Clubs and is considered one of the cleverest girls of her set. Instead of depending upon her maid or a hair dresser for her married waves, she has learned the trick herself, and not only does her own hair but sometimes also that of her friends.

She designs her own clothes, and like her mother, who is an artist of no little note, Miss Helen has the artistic instincts and eye for her friends have put it "as do everything from making gold slippers out of ordinary light colored kid shoes to making a gown."

Miss Sears much abroad with her mother since her debut, and their villa in Paris has been the center of their interest for all their Boston friends traveling abroad.

Miss Sears is as talented as she is beautiful, and during the seasons she spent with her mother at their handsome Bar Harbor estate, which is now owned by the Edward B. McKean, was the leader of the younger society set.

Her mother's side she is related to the Burtons, the Chiltons and other well-known families. Her mother before her marriage was Miss Sarah Choate, daughter of Charles F. Choate. Her father was the son of Joshua Sears, whose Beacon street residence is now the home of the American Bankers' Association. Joshua Montgomery Sears, Jr., was killed in an automobile accident near Providence in 1905.

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Kittery Puts Ban Upon "Devil's Ball"

Selectmen Require Dancers' Guarantee That Trotting, Buggy Hugging Is Tabooed.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 12.—Fortunate young people may no longer go across the Piscataqua River into Kittery town, State of Maine, and indulge in a "Devil's ball."

The publicity and gossip following a dance of this kind held in Wentworth Hall two months ago has resulted in the Kittery Selectmen unanimously voting that no permit for a dance in Wentworth Hall be granted unless the committee signs a guarantee that there will be no "immoral dancing." That is the Kittery idea of the "Honey Hug," the "Toss Tommy" and the "Tarantula Glide."

A committee of young Portsmouth people was confronted with this guarantee clause when it applied this week for a permit for a dance to be held soon. The committee withdrew its application and is now negotiating for a ball in Portsmouth.

Ferry Matron First Woman Pensioner

Bridge McKenney, 20 Years in City's Service at Boston Headhouse, to Retire on Half Pay.

When Richard McKenney, No. 109 Westminster street, East Boston, retired last week at the bachelors of the North ferry town, State of Maine, and indulged in a "Devil's ball," she had been retired on half pay, which will give her a yearly pension of \$200.

"I'm overjoyed," she remarked when told the good news. "I applied for the pension last Thursday night. My request has been granted without much red tape. Of course I shall report for duty on Monday morning, because I have not received official announcement of my retirement. Bridget McKenney is the first woman to be pensioned under the law providing aged city employees. She is seventy-two years old. During the thirty years' service in the ferry department, she has witnessed many changes and has served under many mayors.

VORENBERG'S Every Woman Will Save Money on These Bargains

OUT of the high-rent district—low-rent—low expenses—low prices. We take advantage of every trade condition—every discount in order to present values that make your visit here mean money in your pocket.

Wolcott's Superb Sample Suits

This famous New York tailor sold us his gorgeous Sample Suits (used for show purposes) at half price. They're beautiful, exquisitely made models—Don't fail to secure one of these rare bargains—Come early.



MAIL ORDERS FILLED	Send Money Order or Cash
This \$15 Suit \$9.98	This \$20 Suit \$10.98
This \$25 Suit \$14.98	This \$20 Suit \$10.98
This \$10 Coat \$5.98	This \$20 Suit \$10.98
This \$40 Suit \$24.50	This \$20 Suit \$10.98

Big Sizes to 65 Bust Measure. No Extra Charge.

Fine Australian \$2 Ostrich Plumes	For this \$1.69
Best Ostrich Feathers, full length, heavy Ostrich plumes, in one lot or single colors, low and medium priced, in all colors.	For this \$1.69
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MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Since 1876

Washington, Hanover and Elm Streets

SUCCESS!

In Saving Money for Hundreds of Furniture Buyers

As well as giving them better grade furniture, prompts us to reach a still larger public, and instead of saving money for hundreds, we want to save it for thousands. Carefully consider these values taken from the different departments. See if they do not mean a big saving to you.

A Rare Bargain



This four-piece living room set finished in fumed oak or early English, substantially made; is as comfortable as it is artistic; see it covered in imitation Spanish Leather; a great trade at \$22.37. Our price \$19.75.

Just what you want for the living room of your Summer Home.

Ice Bills Cut In Halves



This modern made Refrigerator, with charcoal filled lining and dead air space, insures your food at the highest temperatures, at the lowest possible cost. Regular price \$8.50. Our price \$6.35.

An Unbeatable Value



This Dresser and Chiffonier, exactly matched, solid oak, large French plate mirrors, splendidly finished; the two at a price ordinarily asked for the Dresser.

Dresser \$10.97 Chiffonier \$9.97

Only seven minutes from Forest Hills. Twenty minutes from Sullivan Square Terminal. Large Elevated at Forest Hills Station. One minute's walk to Forest Hills.

Centrally Located

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H. H. Clark Is Art School Instructor



PHOTO BY H. H. CLARK.

The Council of the School of the Museum of Fine Arts has appointed Henry H. Clark instructor in the department of design to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of C. Howard Walker.

Mr. Clark was born in Haverhill and began his art education in 1895, when he entered the School of the Museum of Fine Arts. He took the required work in two years, winning the Thayer prize. Later he studied with Mr. Deane W. Howe and established private classes. In 1902 he took charge of the Department of Design of the Rhode Island School of Design, where he taught the theory and practice of design. He has been abroad five times to study industrial art in the museums of Europe.

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MONEY TO SAVE "WHITE SLAVES"

Women Social Workers Told
How Hundreds of Girls Are
Lured from Homes.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Social workers against white slavery addressed 2,000 women at meetings at two fashionable hotels. They spoke frankly of the conditions young girls face in large cities, particularly New York and Chicago. They made appeals for financial help to destroy the evil.

One young woman came forward with a diamond ring and asked that it be sold and the money devoted to the cause. Another woman promised to give \$10,000 a year. Several subscribed \$1,000 each. Clifford G. Ross, formerly assistant State's attorney of Chicago, now associated with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in fighting the white slave evil, declared that "New York is worse than Chicago." Hundreds of young girls are forced into slavery every year here, he asserted. "You women of good homes and good lives do not realize the perils that young girls are subjected to," he said.

MELROSE TO CLEAN UP.

Mayor Oliver R. Ames of Melrose has designated the period from April 18 to 25, inclusive, as "clean-up week" for that city. Ward committees will be named to take charge of making "Spot-on Town" live up to its name.

YOUR HEALTH

It is danger from decayed teeth. No man plans and becomes as decrepit as he who neglects his teeth. Dr. Jos. Rubin, 17 Tremont st., has the latest and best methods of treating your teeth.

DR. JOS. RUBIN,
17 Tremont st.—Haymarket corner.

LATES ARE SELLING DIRECT TO YOU THIS SEASON

Thousands of women in Greater Boston are taking advantage of this poster which we have adopted this season in ORDER TO DOUBLE OUR FACTORY AND WHOLESALE OUTPUT. Here you get from a real wholesale concern, your choice of all the latest fashions, dresses, blouses, hats, shoes, etc., to choose from—and just a few cents off because of Washington streets, in the heart of the wholesale district.

More of These 2-Tone Ostrich Plumes \$1.44

Mail Orders Filled
Direct from our Stanley Cashmere Firm via our own express. 75 packages each month. These packages retail for \$1.50. 15 each package and 15 each package. To customers of New England and the South, direct from Boston, Mass., with express.

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Municipal Concerts Up to School Board

Mayor Believes This Committee
Should Decide on Winter Work
of Music Department.

Whether the municipal concerts have been a failure or success, the Music Department will be continued after this year will shortly be determined by the School Committee.

Mayor Fitzgerald believes that the School Committee should take charge of this work in the future and he proposes to put the matter before the board within the next fortnight.

Under a special act of the Legislature the School Committee has been provided with an additional two cents of the city tax levy of \$10.55, this money to be used for the extended use of school buildings. The sum of \$44,000 will shortly be available under this act and the municipal concerts which have largely been held in school halls, should be managed and paid for out of this fund in the opinion of the Mayor.

It was the suggestion of the School Committee to provide lectures, educational moving picture shows and other amusements in the school halls. Whether they will consent to allow and continue the municipal concerts is problematical.

Under the act consolidating the parks, public grounds, music and both departments, the music trustees were automatically liquidated out of office and the work which they performed was carried on by Walter L. Flanagan, former secretary to the board of trustees.

'Utter Irreverence Our National Vice'

Dr. Edward H. Griggs Declared in
Lecture, "We Admire Youth and
Scorn Age."

"Utter irreverence is America's national vice," Edward H. Griggs told his audience at Tremont Temple yesterday. Continuing Mr. Griggs said:

"As a people we admire youth and scorn age. We love enthusiasm and have no time for the contemplation of wisdom and experience. A church will frequently discharge a minister, mellowed and strengthened by years of contact with the world, and will replace him with one who is full of enthusiasm and who can talk the latest slang of the Higher Criticism. We worship youth and power and look upon the old man today as to be contemptuous of education and effective moral character."

Continuing Mr. Griggs said:

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MARTIN SLAIN TOSSED ON THAMES

Scotland Yard Now Convinced of
Fate of American Mil-
lionaire.

LONDON, April 12.—The Scotland Yard authorities are tonight convinced that Joseph Whitmore Martin, the millionaire cotton king of Memphis, was murdered and his body thrown in the Thames. This conviction was reached upon the finding of the silk hat which Martin wore and the purse he carried when he last seen alive in a park near Whitechapel bridge, on the Thames embankment.

The purse was empty save for a few cents bearing his name. In connection with the case the London police are tonight searching the city for the strikingly beautiful young Irish girl who was seen with Martin at an appointment on the evening of his mysterious disappearance April 4.

Within a few hours after the finding of the hat and purse, which were positively identified as belonging to the missing man, the police were dragging the Thames for the body of Martin. Scotland Yard detectives expressed confidence tonight that their search would be successful.

The hat and purse were found by an unknown man, who turned the articles over to the lost property bureau at the Scotland Yard. They were later sent to Scotland Yard, where it was quickly noticed that this hat and purse were the initials "J. W. M." Lockhart, a personal friend of Martin's, living in London, identified both articles as belonging to the missing man.

It has been learned from Mr. Anderson, a personal friend of Martin's, that when he last saw Martin in front of the Royal Automobile Club on the evening of March 2, Martin carried in his purse or wallet several thousand dollars in bank notes.

Has Made Big Deal.
On the afternoon of the day of his disappearance, Martin had completed a deal with the firm of Bouverie, Anderson & Co., rubber and cotton buyers, by which he disposed of a considerable portion of his cotton plantations in the south.

Martin then looked passed a parcel which he had just received from the firm of Bouverie, Anderson & Co. and from Havre next day and agreed to meet Anderson at the railway station at the morning, as Anderson was to accompany him to the Continent.

The two men dined at the Antelope. The next morning Martin told his friend that he had an appointment with the Bouverie woman, calling her by name and the time of meeting. Anderson then went to his apartments. When he awoke the morning found that his friend had not returned during the night and he was still in the land. He found that Martin's baggage had not been taken to station.

Anderson proceeded by train to the station, thinking that perhaps Martin had been detained and had hurried aboard the train without bothering to take his luggage. But the steamship officials said that Martin had not boarded the train and that his suitcase was still vacant. Anderson immediately notified the police and the first clue to the missing man was the finding of his hat and purse.

Martin is one of the most active cotton speculators in the South. His plantations extending over three States. He was very successful in his career and had been very successful in his career and had been very successful in his career.

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HENRY SIEGEL CO.

SPECIAL LUNCH IN OUR RESTAURANT—FIFTH FLOOR

Furniture Week

This store has held the most wonderful Furniture Sales ever conducted in any Boston Store. There are many proud records to beat. But Tomorrow, the opening of Furniture Week, WILL SURPASS THEM ALL.

Tomorrow's Sale will set a new standard of business accomplishment. We have the resources of four of America's Greatest Stores at our command. We have done our best to use them wisely in the planning of this Great Sale. You've never read of such values.

Some of the Records We're Going to Beat

WE SOLD IN PAST SALES
1,850 SPECIAL CLOCKS BEFORE 11 O'CLOCK
150 GRANITEWARE CLOCKS IN A DAY
2,500 MIRROR LAMP REPAIRS IN ONE DAY
10,000 ROCKERS IN ONE WEEK
\$55,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE IN A SINGLE DAY.

Four Remarkable Monday Specials

This Padded Oak Liner Bed, with head and foot, top large wood opening. \$1.00

This \$10.00 Couch. Leatherette tufted, 26 in. wide, 72 in. long, exactly as pictured, Monday Sale Price \$5.00

This \$20.00 Rocker. Full size platform rocker, upholstered in chamois leather, for \$13.75

Chiffonieres, Dressers, and Princess Dressers. \$15.00

This \$20.00 Dining Room Table. Made of quartered oak, 42 in. wide and extends to 6 feet. Made exactly as pictured above. The greatest table value you've ever seen. They'll go in a jiffy at this price.

This \$9.00 Rocker. Our Leader—made with automatic spring seat, upholstered in brown plush. Made exactly as pictured above. The greatest table value you've ever seen. They'll go in a jiffy at this price.

This \$25.00 Brass Bed. These Beds are made with 3-inch top, in style exactly as pictured above. Folds flat, also size.

This \$75.00 Parlor Suite. Exactly as pictured above, seats and backs upholstered in pattern plush, frame finished in mahogany. Monday, at \$45.00

Sensational. This Solid Fumed Oak Telephone Table and Stool. \$1.95

This \$42.00 Bed. Outfit Complete. Brass Bed, high box National Case, frame with a 2150 mattress (either 2 or 3 piece). The complete outfit \$23.50.

9455 Yds. of Linoleums at About 54c on the Dollar

6,224 yards of absolutely perfect 4 yard wide linoleum, made of pure cork and linseed oil, large variety of designs and colors to select from. Worth 54c. Sale Price, 49c

3,125 square yards of 2-yard wide linoleum, made of pure cork and linseed oil. Worth 54c per square yard. Sale Price, 49c

1,700 square yards of 2-yard wide linoleum, made of pure cork and linseed oil. Worth 54c per square yard. Sale Price, 49c

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Join Our Furniture Club

We will furnish your home complete or in part on convenient terms. This may be done by joining our FURNITURE CLUB. For particulars and further information consult or write our Department of Accounts on the 4th Floor. NO CLUB FEE REQUIRED.

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CHARGE BRAYTON
STOLE FOR WIFE

**Brockton Assistant Postmaster
Accused of \$2,400 Theft to
Aid Woman Now Dead.**

Robert E. Brayton, assistant postmaster of Brockton for the past thirty years and a well-known citizen, will be arraigned in Boston tomorrow before United States Commissioner Hayes on a charge of embezzling \$2,400 of the funds of the Brockton postoffice. Behind his arrest, according to the Federal authorities, is a story of debts incurred during the illness of Brayton's wife and after her death.

These debts overwhelmed the assistant postmaster, and when his creditors pressed hard, he took \$200 of the government's money, it is alleged by the

Inspection. Shortly after Brayton's friends gave bonds for his release, yesterday, it was announced that he would lose his office and that his suicide.

Inspector J. M. White of the Boston postoffice, who made the arrest, declared last night that Brayton, whose salary was \$1,800, had confessed to him that he took the money. Brayton was the oldest man in point of service in the Brockton postoffice. He was the "right hand" man of Postmaster J. M. Hollywood.

"I had such faith in Brayton," said Postmaster Hollywood, "that I accepted

He daily reports as accurate and signed them without question. His arrest was a great shock to me. I had implicit confidence in him."

Brayton had charge of the money order and registry division of the Brockton postoffice. In twelve months he handled \$1,500,000. His books were examined last June, but no shortage was noticed. Recently Inspector White went to Brock-

"Brayton confessed to me before I arrested him," said Inspector White last night. "The reasons he gave me for his embezzlement was that he was overwhelmed by debts during the illness of his wife, and after she died. He tried manfully to pay, but was pressed hard by his creditors, he told me. He admitted that he did not live as economically as he might have done."

Brayton was bailed in \$5,000.

Amusements.

TODAY at 3 o'clock

HEARST
MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA
320 MUSICIANS
Conducted by Emil Mollenhauer
Assisted by
The Apollo Club

**Largest Orchestra since
the Peace Jubilee**
(Assures Boston Musicians' Re-
lief Society) In Aid of its
BUILDING FUND
In a distinctly popular
programme
Seats on sale today at 10
o'clock at Mechanics'
Building Ticket
Office

BUILDING TODAY

BOSTON THEATRE
SPECIAL TONIGHT AT 8 P.M.
GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT
Under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus.
First Appearance in Boston of the Famous
Irish Grand Opera Tenor and Singer of Old
Irish Songs.

THOMAS EGAN
with assisting company of grand opera artists.
Mme. Lillian Breton, Soprano,
Rosal Valenzuela, Contralto, Drury Lane,
London.
Sig. Michelangelo Rossini Bari-
tone,
San Carlo Opera, Naples.
Mme. Grace Keeler, Pianist,
Miss Lydia White, Harpist.
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50
Box Office Opens at 4 P. M.

N A

Men who know good whiskey
ate anything on the
y well known brands.
re feel perfectly confident

...ing. We know it's the
...on in our history, covering
...ing for by name.
...vertising Callahan "A"
...on than is spent on any
...we weren't getting repeat
...who try the goods. And
...the specifics of the revolution

a chance to show you that

HAN & CO.
CORRAL ST., BOSTON

TELEPHONES
Fort Hill 3750-3751

Remember the address
and stop at our big
clock sign on your way
to the South Station.



**THE HEISEY "DIAMOND H"
GLASSWARE**

We were fortunate in securing another lot of the famous Heisey glassware, and we will be glad to have the better portion of this lot at a smaller price than the last, to allow our many customers who have been waiting for the better, very good lot of it, to get it at a smaller price. This break day's business should close it. Absolutely pure white, perfectly polished and free from imperfections.

R.H. WHITE CO.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Read Our Other Sale News
On Pages 7B and 10S

"Furniture Facts" Versus "Furniture Figures"

We are just completing the most successful Furniture season in our history. Our GREAT FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE established a new record and made for us thousands of new friends. OUR IMMENSE SELLING HAS AIDED US VASTLY IN BUYING. Manufacturers, finding us a ready outlet, have been quick to turn to us when ready to "let go stock on hand" for "spot cash on delivery." To bring this successful season to an even more successful close, we offer during the coming week,

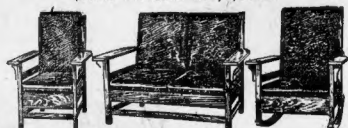
VALUES THAT ARE POSITIVELY BEYOND REACH OF ANY COMPETITION!!

In this advertisement there are NO FICTITIOUS VALUES. In each case we give the "regular price"—that is, the price you must pay ten months of the year. Following it, we state OUR PRICE. AND THAT is the price at which you may buy the article in our store, any time during the next six days. You will not be told that "they are all sold out and we can't duplicate them." For

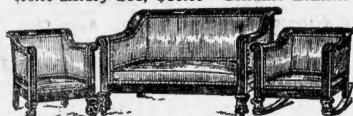
We Guarantee to Fill Every Order for the Furniture We Advertise at the Prices We Advertise, Even If We Do So at a Loss
We know you want to save money. You'll actually lose money if you fail to examine our offerings before you make your decision. All goods shown freely and you are under no obligation to buy.

\$80.00 Dining Room Set, \$55.00


Fumed, Quartered Oak
Four pieces shown, quartered oak, fumed finish, all large sizes, a wonderful value. 4 pieces. Regular price \$80.00. **\$55.00**

\$50.00 Mission Set, \$25.00


A wonderful set at this price, all large pieces, fumed oak frames, reversible cushions, under ordinary conditions \$50.00 would be a low price. Regular price \$50.00. 3 pieces. **\$25.00**

\$90.00 Library Set, \$60.00—Genuine Leather


Masque set—like cut—Genuine brown Spanish leather. Regular price \$90.00. Special. **\$60.00**



\$15.00 Table \$9.85
Very fine quartered oak table, like cut, 3 drawers, book rack ends, fumed or early English finish. Regular price \$15.00. Sale. **\$9.85**



\$7.50 Rocker \$3.95
Leather seats, an extra fine quartered oak rocker, with genuine leather covered seats, fumed or early English finish. Regular price \$7.50. Sale. **\$3.95**



\$40.00 Dresser \$25.00
Colonial Dressers in mahogany, 5 drawers, 42 in. high, 24x20 mirror; a great bargain, at **\$25.00**



\$25.00 Dresser \$18.00
Very handsome dressers, like cut, mahogany, raised drawer fronts, in mahogany, maple or oak, regular price \$25.00. Sale. **\$18.00**



\$22 Colonial Dresser \$14.85
This handsome Colonial dresser, in mahogany, heavy scroll foot, 22 x 28 French plate glass, four drawers. Regular price \$22.00. Sale. **\$14.85**

\$12.00 Reed Arm Chair or Rocker \$7.85


Rocker or armchair, in reed, with cushion back and seat, large size, in natural or brown finish. Regular price \$12.00. Special. **\$7.85**

If you expect to buy a Brass Bed Outfit, you can't afford to overlook this offer, which presents an opportunity to get—



A \$20.00 All Brass Bed At the **\$9.50**
A \$3.00 National Spring rate of

With a Total Outlay of \$25.00

READ THE OFFER! Everybody knows that the standard price of a genuine Ostermorr Mattress in two parts is never lower than \$15.50, and can't be bought for less except in very unusual cases.

IN THIS SALE WE WILL FURNISH—

A Genuine \$15.50 Ostermorr Mattress, full size
A Genuine \$20.00 All Brass Bed, full size
A Genuine \$3.00 Iron Frame, National Spring

Worth \$38.50
Complete for **\$25.00**

As it is a fact that you can't buy the Ostermorr Mattress separately for less than \$15.50, you are actually getting a \$23.00 bed and spring for \$9.50. **BEDS IN ALL SIZES ON SALE MONDAY.**



\$15.00 Brass Bed \$7.50

All Brass Bed, 2-inch posts, full size, well made and strong. Regular price \$15.00. Sale. **\$7.50**



\$30.00 Brass Bed \$18.00
2-inch post, 14-inch top rails, all 1-inch filling rods, finished with guaranteed lacquer. Regular price \$30.00. Special. **\$18.00**



A Genuine Bargain
One Pair Twin Bungalow Beds
2 All Iron Springs, 2 Cotton Top and Bottom Mattresses
All for **\$13.85**
Monday Only
3 ft. Sizes



\$10 10-Inch Post Bed \$4.95

This bed, of 2-inch continuous posts, baked white enamel finish, all sizes, regular price \$10.00. Special Sale **\$4.95**
\$8.50 Mattresses, \$6.00
50-pound pure cotton mattress, two parts. Regular price \$8.50. **\$6.00**



\$45.00 Set \$28.00

Seven-Piece Dining Set, quartered oak, genuine leather-covered chairs, slip seats. Regular price \$45.00. **\$28.00**



Extraordinary Bargain
\$15.00 Rocker or Chair Like Cuts \$7.50
Great, large commodious pieces, solid oak frame, fumed finish, reversible cushions; regular price, \$15.00. Special. **\$7.50**



\$30.00 Set \$19.00

Seven-Piece Set, quartered oak table, box frame, leather slip seat chairs. Regular price \$30.00. **\$19.00**

WHITE'S Scores Another Sensational Success!

—\$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00—

MEN'S NEW SPRING NECKTIES

STOP AND THINK!!
ANSWER==NEVER!!

When Did You Hear Of or See Such Values in Men's Neckwear as These?

Now Is Your Chance to Pick Out Spring Neckwear at a Price Never Heard of Before!!!

Those Who Get Here When the Store Opens
Can Get \$2.50 Neckwear for.....

Those Who Get Here a Little Later

May Not Get Better Than \$2.00 and \$1.50 Neckwear for.....

And Those Who Are Particularly Tardy

May Have to Put Up with \$1.50 and \$1.00 Neckwear for.....

44¢

Extra Bargain Tables—No Extra Salespeople—Goods Will Sell Themselves. Select What Want—We'll Wrap Them Up and Take your Money

TRAIN KILLS MAN; 100 SEE TRAGEDY

**Archie Gillis of Cambridge Is Be-
lieved to Be Victim of Acci-
dent at Everett.**

A man believed to have been Archie Gillie of East Cambridge, was instantly killed several light when he was struck by a Boston-bound express train at the Broadway railroad station in Everett. The accident was witnessed by a band of people who were standing in the middle of the tracks, but failed to hear the warnings of persons who shouted to him.

A card was found in his clothing bearing the name of Archie Gillie, member of the Cambridge Springs No. 315, of the Bellenmore Branch, of the Bellenmore Union. The dead man was about thirty-five years old, was five feet, seven inches tall and weighed 175 pounds.

JOHN B. HENDERSON DEAN

Trouble

weaker day after day, and took all kinds of medicine without the least bit of relief.

me. At last a powerful remedy came to my aid. I bought three bottles of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, and from the third dose I began to find relief. Then my appetite grew better, and I was able to work without being in recommending Duffy's, and then back my life and health to me, Miss.

Malt Whiskey

ness, and its remedial qualities have never been equalled. It is the result of a careful distillation of carefully selected, clean malt, and is pure and unadulterated. It is a delicate and refreshing beverage, and is recommended by the highest authorities on dietetics. It is a valuable tonic, and is especially recommended for the aged and the infirm. It is a valuable food, and is especially recommended for the young and the weak. It is a valuable beverage, and is especially recommended for the hot and the cold. It is a valuable tonic, and is especially recommended for the aged and the infirm. It is a valuable food, and is especially recommended for the young and the weak. It is a valuable beverage, and is especially recommended for the hot and the cold.

troubled and all wasting and weakening
recognized as a family medicine everywhere

the only whiskey that was taxed
during the Spanish War.
aff's—It's reliable."
by most druggists, grocers, dealers, at

Automatic Bargain Basement



9.75

Dresses
White Bedford cords,
novelty and plain serges,
with silk beagline
vestee and rovers;
sizes for misses and
women. \$10
grade **\$6.90**

and Women's
kirts
 e button, all go, cotton trim-
 acks, navy, tan,
 en. **\$1.97**
 ide.

Serge Dresses
 Styles with ratine or
 serge collars and ties;
 button trimming. Tan,
 brown, navy, copen-
 hagen, white, red, black;
 sizes to 40. \$7 **4.45**
 grade

Dresses
 White Bedford cords,
 novelty and plain serges,
 with silk bengaline
 vesties and covers;
 sizes for misses and
 women. \$10 **6.90**
 grade

GUARD TIPS OF POISON BY MRS. KEYES

Detective at Eaton House Warned
by Daughter of Danger in
Bouillon Cubes.

GET TRAIL OF AINSWORTH

Poisoned bouillon cubes were in the Eaton home at Annapolis at the time of the Eaton Grand Jury investigation, according to a statement made by Mrs. Ralph P. Eaton. Mrs. Eaton, who was in the Eaton home at the time of the investigation, stated that she had seen the cubes in the kitchen. She stated that she had seen the cubes in the kitchen. She stated that she had seen the cubes in the kitchen. She stated that she had seen the cubes in the kitchen.

Bald Cubes Were Admirable.
The guard has read of the poisoned bouillon cubes, as follows:
I was sitting in the Eaton dining room late in the evening. Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Eaton's daughter, came in and told me that if I wanted a hot drink any time during the evening, I would find it in the kitchen. I went to the kitchen and found a small box of bouillon cubes. I took one out and put it in a glass of water. I drank it and it was very good. I then went to the kitchen and found another cube. I took it out and put it in a glass of water. I drank it and it was very good. I then went to the kitchen and found another cube. I took it out and put it in a glass of water. I drank it and it was very good.

Get Traces of Ainsworth.
State officers coming Boston yesterday in their search for poison connected with the Eaton murder mystery. Ainsworth has been in the Eaton home at Annapolis, a crime for which Mrs. Eaton was charged. Ainsworth has been in the Eaton home at Annapolis, a crime for which Mrs. Eaton was charged. Ainsworth has been in the Eaton home at Annapolis, a crime for which Mrs. Eaton was charged.

May Locate First Husband.
I have received a report from Mrs. Eaton that she has located the first husband of Mrs. Eaton. She stated that she had seen him in the Eaton home at Annapolis. She stated that she had seen him in the Eaton home at Annapolis. She stated that she had seen him in the Eaton home at Annapolis.

Continued on Page 3, Column 3.

MRS. GEORGE WHIT- TEMORE WOOD- BURY, Gloucester, who will bring up maid under system she has long studied for the proper training of children.

MAJOR HURLEY
TO PURITANIZE
CITY OF SALEM

Says City's "Gone to the Dogs,"
But That He'll Make It
Good Again.

TO REVIVE PURITAN DAYS KNOWS FARM FROM A TO Z

Tiny Waif Adopted
by Childless Couple

Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury of Gloucester
Give a Home to Late Abandoned
on Lynn Dorothea.

Scrambling Hen
Fight in Melrose

Continued on Page 3, Column 3.

MAJOR HURLEY TO PURITANIZE CITY OF SALEM

Says City's "Gone to the Dogs,"
But That He'll Make It
Good Again.

TO REVIVE PURITAN DAYS KNOWS FARM FROM A TO Z

Major Hurley, who has been in the city of Salem for some time, has been in the city of Salem for some time. He has been in the city of Salem for some time. He has been in the city of Salem for some time.

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Continued on Page 3, Column 3.

HARVARD EXPERT GIVE TO FARMERS

Professor Carver to Direct New
Bureau for Rural Organi-
zation Service.

Professor Carver, who has been in the city of Salem for some time, has been in the city of Salem for some time. He has been in the city of Salem for some time. He has been in the city of Salem for some time.

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Continued on Page 3, Column 3.

Two Boston Savants Seeking Cancer Cure

Pathologists Find Anti-Bodies That
Render Patients Immune from
Poison Cultures of Disease—600
Patients Are Under Observation

Research and Experiments at Boston
University Rewarded by Results
of Greatest Import to Treatment
of Dread Malady

THE announcement by Dr. Howard N. Nowell, lecturer of pathology at Boston University, School of Medicine, that he has discovered the cause of cancer and has produced an anti-body which, when injected, renders the patient immune, is considered by the medical profession as second only to the discovery of the anti-tuberculous bacilli by Dr. Friedmann.

Cancer, after tuberculosis, is the worst scourge of humanity. Or, who succeeded Virchow in the chair of pathology at the University of Berlin, and who is generally considered one of the best authorities on the subject in the world, reviewed a short time ago the present cancer situation in medicine and declared that we knew nothing at all about the cause of cancer, and that until we had found the cause it was almost hopeless to think of discovering a cure for the disease.

Dr. Nowell announces he has discovered the cause of cancer, and that he has produced an anti-body which, when injected, renders the patient immune. He has discovered the cause of cancer, and that he has produced an anti-body which, when injected, renders the patient immune.

Continued on Page 3, Column 3.

NOVELL TELLS HOW HE FOUND CANCER CAUSE; NOW SEEKING CURE

Pathologists Find Anti-Bodies That
Render Patients Immune from
Poison Cultures of Disease—600
Patients Are Under Observation

Research and Experiments at Boston
University Rewarded by Results
of Greatest Import to Treatment
of Dread Malady

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Continued on Page 3, Column 3.

SLANG WINNER AS
GEORGE ADE RIVAL

Young Woman Victor in American's Contest Tries Her Hand at Fables.

George Ade must Look to his laurels
He has a Rival
Miss Florence L. Munroe of No. 1
Pallas street, Providence, who won the
prize in the Boston AMERICAN'S new
slang word contest has written a Slang
in Slang
Miss Munroe in her First Attempt at
Fables in Slang takes a Fall out of the
book.

"ONE LITTLE MAID'S JOY RIDE FOR A JOE."

Once there was a Young Maid, whose one ambition was to get a tooth and a wig for herself as a "Handier." Selling the Goods that were not "wet."

Not being a duFragette or a Pheen, she boarded a N. Y., N. H. & H. train, taking the Center Car, as she desired an endless train of thought. Supposing herself Settled, she was suddenly Stirred up when the brakeman's Peg Tipped Voice said All Passengers Must Leave, as the car must have a wicket, and she who was so delighted with the dip she "Glad Trunk" had Refused

The schedule time of this train was 2:10 P. M., but being shy it had so much backwardness that it was 8:30 before the Real Star was made.

At "Canton Junction" they were by a hair Switched off in the Nick of time to allow the Express to be as near on time as possible. At this juncture the signals were on strike, refusing to move.

At last the Little Maid reached Boston. The stars were now all clouded. Eye-lights were everywhere. The train stopped. The train was seized with such a Mental Cramp that, putting one over Peery himself, she made a dash for the Train that would take her to the city.

Sure Value that it would not allow it
 to be cut, but bunch it up into bou-
 quets. Send it to Visiting An-
 thropologists and Actors.
 Moral—Put your Feet Firmly
 on the Ground, and don't wait for
 the Airships to Develop.
 A Small Poem.
 GEORGE M. BUSHING of gay New York,
 Made famous Old Broadway,
 And he with many others
 Thought it the only place to stay.
 You may note of cultured Boston
 And the grand riches there to see,
 But the little town of was a "class"
 is good enough for me.
 FLORENCE L. MUNROE.
 7 Palms street.
 Editor—Thank sincerely
 for the free dollar (\$5) bill which

received this forenoon. I am sending you the best I can offer in the way of a slang sketch.

**"CASCARETS" BEST
BOWEL CLEANSER**

**No Bilianness, Headache,
Sick, Sour Stomach, Coated
Tongue or Constipation.**

Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Infl-

gestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable
looks, come from indigestion and
clogged bowels which cause your
stomach to become filled with undi-
gested food, which acids and ferments
in the blood. It is a simple matter. That's
the first step to untold misery—indiges-
tion, lost gases, bad breath, yellow
skin, mental fogs, everything that is
wrong with you. But tonight, when
tonight will give your constipated bow-
els a thorough cleansing and
straighten you out by morning. They
will give you a whole new feeling
from your druggist will keep you feel-
ing good for months. Millions of men
and women are taking this medicine
and their bowels are regular and never know
a miserable moment. Don't forget the
children—love little tummies need a
good, gentle laxative.

Coupon

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COAST GUARDIAN
NUMBER 13
C-608 MAY 19
MAY 19
NO 10 TO
M-94

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High St., BOSTON, MASS.
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This device is simple and easy to use, and it is safe and reliable.
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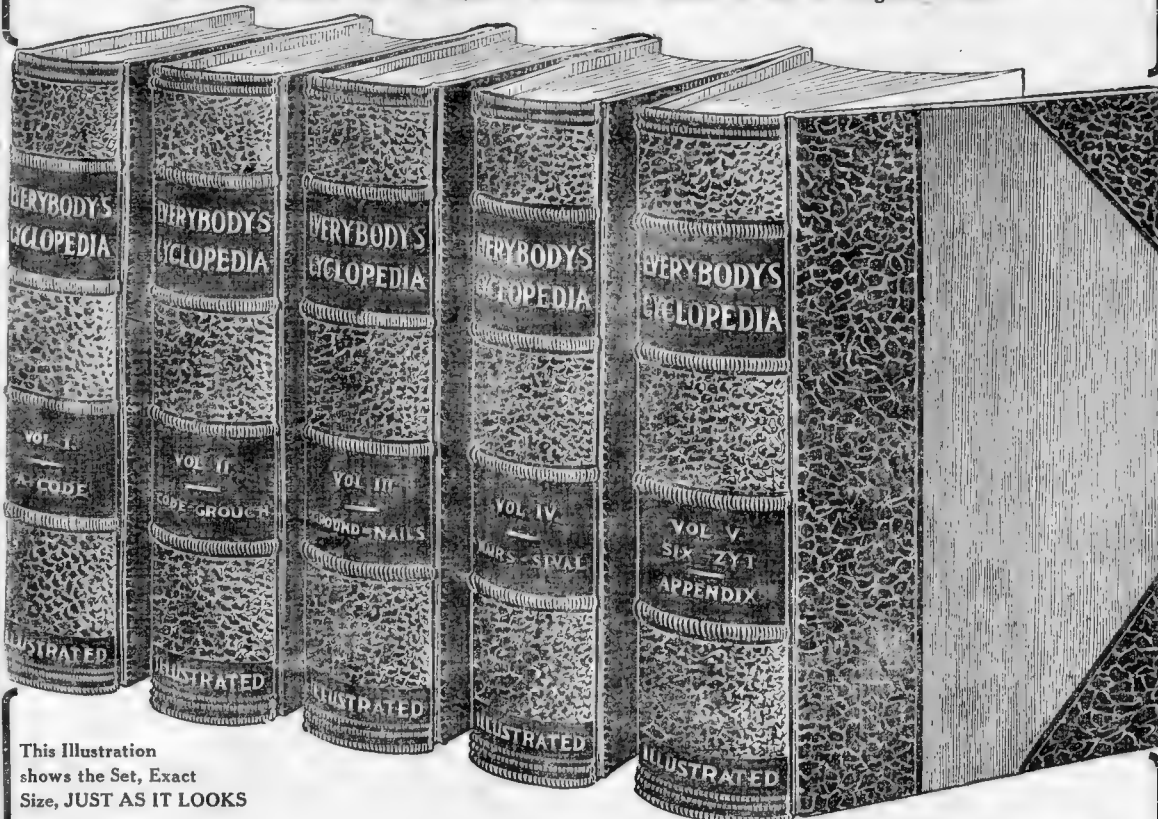
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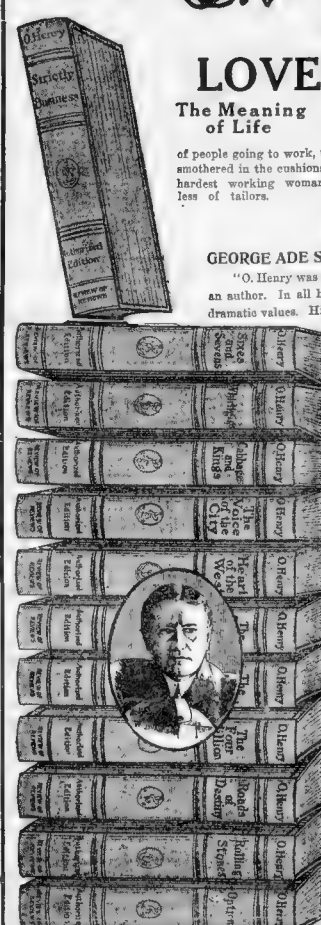
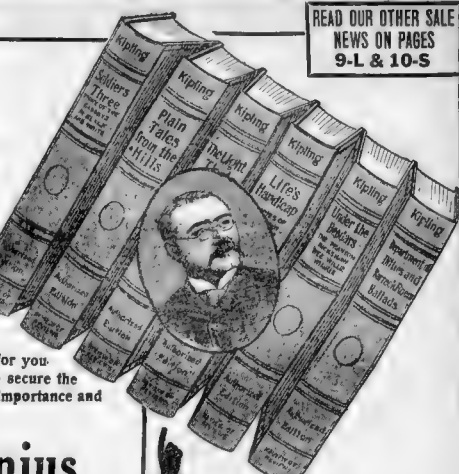
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A little extra stir. Some cherry, bright-faced newcomers have pushed and elbowed their way on to the counters already crowded with handsome fabrics. Among them are

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How these Waists clamor for advertising recognition. They want to be seen in all their brightness. No one could blame them. Elegant, winsome—reflecting the last touches of Paris. They were captured in New York by our industrious Waist crew. The difference between types and life is the difference between the following words and the Waists they attempt to describe.

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\$7.50 BLOUSES AT \$4.95

Made of imported marquisette, high or low neck, front trimmed with fine organdy motif insets, finished with Venice and Valen ciennes lace, short sleeves.

\$8.75 BLOUSES AT \$5.75

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INDIA SILK BLOUSES—Yoke shoulder, flat collar trimmed with figured organdy, short sleeves with cuffs. One of the very latest models. **\$3.95**

BROKEN lines, depleted lots and exhausted assortments from the Thoroughfare Sale have been rounded up and you may buy them Monday at lower prices than ever. On account of the meagre quantity of each group, only a few of these residuums are advertised.

We quote new attractions, and the few previously told of that not even the power of a week of whirlwind trading could reduce to the remnant state—so prodigally did we provide.

Although the Thoroughfare Sale ended Saturday—for your convenience we have utilized some of the familiar Thoroughfare Sale signs to mark the location of certain unsold balances.

89° FOULARD SILKS 59°

The headline alone should create the liveliest kind of selling. An unusually complete display of neat, small designs on black and navy grounds. A glance will tell you the rare money's worth the Foulards represent—36 inches.

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No Dress Silk beats these Messalines for beauty, coolness and service—price considered. Think of it! Only 69c a yard for 36-inch Messaline, in black, steel and evening colors. It's a great chance to save

\$1.50 GLACE TAFFETAS 89°

Some Changeable Taffetas are too frail and poor in quality to be of practical use. It isn't wise to buy them at any price. Here is the highest \$1.50 grade that a maker has put in our way to sell at 89c.

\$1.50 BLACK MESSALINE 98°

Season after season this and that color comes howling and scamp-ing to get into your good graces. Where are four of every five? Faded from fashion. Black is perennially popular. There should be a stampede for these Black Messalines, 36 in. wide, at 98c.

\$1.50 CHARMEUSE SILKS \$1.19

Peerless Charmeuse. Look at the threads; look at the finish; look at the colors—black or bright. They don't fall short of the regular \$1.70 quality—40 inches wide.

\$1.50 SILK SUITING \$1.19

We believe there is no Silk Suiting in the market that is so well worth \$1.50 as these that we offer at \$1.19. They come in many colors, 32 inches wide.

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Better values than these we never had before. Women with economical notions keep all hands in the Art Needlework store busy. Here are two "Event" features that should bring a crowd.

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"ONYX" Pure Thread Silk Hose, black, white and tan, lisle "Dubb-1" top, high-spliced heel and double soles; regularly 50c; special **\$1.00**

"ONYX" Pure Thread Silk Hose, black only, medium weight, silk or lisle garter top, high-spliced heels, "double" silk or lisle sole; regularly \$1.35 and \$1.50; special **\$1.00**

MEN'S "ONYX" HALF HOSE

Silk lisle in black only, extra-fine Pure silk, black and colors, forced with "double" extra high-spliced heels, "double" heel and toe and spliced sole; sole with toe guard and silk beautifully finished. **\$1.00**

Regularly 50c; special **\$1.00**

\$1.00 SUITING SERGE AT 75°

To the untrained finger and careless eye this Suiting Serge may seem like any other at 75c a yard. But it isn't. Study the usual \$1.00 grade. Then you'll realize the saving we make possible. Black, navy, old blue, t. penhagen, brown, gray and wine—50 inches wide.

\$2.25 MEN'S SERGE AT \$1.85

A review and an analysis of the Dress Goods favorites show that Men's Serge is well to the fore. Certain stable qualities were in it. A meagre stuff—but firm to furnish pressure. You probably know all about the grace and coolness of Men's Serge. But you'll never realize the price-attraction of this lot until you see it. Two colors—navy, brown

MEN'S SUITINGS—

Oxford, pepper-and-salt effect. The proper navy shade—hard-brown enriched with silk twisted. You may not like stripes, plain and striped gray, but they won't be because they lack worth. 58 inches wide, value \$3.00; special at **\$2.00**

\$1.50 CREAM WHIPCORD AT \$1.10

Cream Whipcord—a stuff that takes its strength from pure worsted yarn. Full of character. Tactful, pretty in a plain, simple way and serviceable. It's one of the weaves that no woman who thinks of going to the ocean or mountains can do without—54 inches wide.

\$2.00 BLACK BROADCLOTH \$1.59

They came from Germany—a country where spinning is done slowly and never slurred; a country that leads the world in the science of dyeing. Family pride is lack of the manufacturer. His great-grandfather improved on the products of his great-grandfather, his grandfather made better Broadcloth than his great-grandfather and he has equipped his father. The next generation has his task set. 50 inches wide, value \$2.00; special **\$1.59**

THE LEFT OVER SHOPPING BAGS

From the Thoroughfare Sale

Fill a Table in the Thoroughfare. All shapes and colors, lined with leather or silk—one to four fittings.

1/3 TO 1/2

Less Than Regularly

ERROR:

On Saturday we advertised "15,000 Men's Four-in-Hand Scarfs, value 50c, at 25c."

The quantity was 1,500 instead of 15,000—an extra cipher was added by mistake.

The Scarfs are made of Cheney's Neckwear Twills—beautiful silk in plain and fancy stripes, and are sold regularly at 25c. They will be on sale again Monday at **25c**

GLOVES

THOROUGHFARE SALE REMAINERS

29¢ for Women's 60c Two-Clasp Washable Chamollette Gloves—White, gray and black.

\$1.00 for Women's One-Clasp Valve-Finished Doekils Gloves, pure white, princess sewn, spear back. Warranted to wash.

\$1.00 for Women's Sixteen-Button Mouquetiere Mock Chamollette Gloves, pongee and white, plume sewn, English thumb, two pearl clasps.

\$2.19 for Women's \$3.95 Fifteen-Button Mouquetiere Imported Kid Gloves, in white only; full arms, 3 pearl clasps.

NIGHT GOWNS in extra sizes—made of nainsook—high or low neck, daintily trimmed. Reduced to **\$1.00, \$1.50 and \$1.99**

DRAWERS—Extra sizes—straight model—made of good, heavy muslin, trimmed with embroidery. 69c quality at **50¢**; 89c quality at **69¢**

FRENCH COMBINATIONS—Cover and drawers—embroidered scallops, dots and sprays. All sizes. \$3.98 quality at **\$2.95**

FRENCH NIGHT GOWNS—Embroidered in neat floral designs. \$2.98 quality at **\$1.95**

MEN'S \$4.00 TO \$5.00 SILK UMBRELLAS SPECIAL \$2.85

VEILINGS

Veilings as handled here illustrate the power of small things. Their counter space is limited—about twelve feet. Yet the volume of sales last Monday mounted into hundreds of dollars. Values like these are dynamic:

MESH VEILING. New, fresh and desirable, worth 25c a yard; special **11c**

WHITE SHETLAND VEILING—Always in demand, and especially so now, worth 25c a yard; special **17c**

SHADOW VEILING—Pretty, subtle effects just come to light, worth 20c and 75c; special **30c**

SHETLAND VEILS. 54 in. long; black, navy, brown and white, worth 75c and \$1.00; special **49c**

CHIFFON AUTO VEILS—Charming scarf style, worth \$2.25 and \$2.50; special **\$1.59**

BOYS' CLOTHING STORE THE FOLLOWING PRICES ARE FOR MONDAY ONLY



BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS. Newest shades of gray and brown mixtures, serviceable materials, excellently tailored, costs cut proper size and style, full ankle breaker trousers, the majority Heavy throughout. Values from 2.00 to \$10.00. Now in four lots for special Monday only, at **\$2.85 and \$3.85**

BOYS' SPRING REEFERS. plain blue serge and gray and brown mixtures, made full size and finished in most excellent manner; sizes for boys 7 to 10 years of age. Values \$4.00 and \$5.00. Tomorrow at **\$2.85 and \$3.85**

ODD LOTS OF BOYS' CLOTH BOYS' WASHABLE SUITS. odd HATS. In this Spring style. Our hats, made 2 to 10 years, plain regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 grades. Just this week, for one day, Monday only, at **\$1.00 and \$1.25**

BOYS' NECKWEAR. four-in-hand style, splendid quality silk. Value \$1.00. While they last, Monday 17c

\$35 to \$60 WORLD FAMOUS SEWING MACHINES CHOICE \$24.50

FINAL CLEAN-UP of 19 Sewing Machines remaining from the Thoroughfare Sale. Choice still remains of SINGER, DOMESTIC, STAND ARD-SHEPARD, WHITE, DAVIS, KING and AUTOMATIC

They are high-grade, untested, makes and at this price represent a substantial saving you should not miss.

TERMS: \$1.00 A WEEK Free Lessons delivered. No Mail Orders (Sewing Machine Floor—Third Floor)

ORIENTAL RUGS

WE WILL SELL SOME MORE AT THE PRICES THAT RECENTLY MADE TALK

There is a victory in Oriental Rugs when we sell them at the rates quoted today.

If you'd share the fruits of the victory come early and select from the following:

Anatolians, Kirmans, Semnas and Cabistans, worth up to \$20.00; special **\$12.50**

Abastans and Belomelchians, rich colorings, worth up to \$22.00; special **\$16.50**

Irans and Pereghans—many beautiful effects, worth up to \$40.00; special **\$29.50**

Kirmanshahs and Sarouks—choice designs, worth up to \$50.00; special **\$57.50**

COVERING OF SHORTS WAS A SUSTAINING INFLUENCE WHEN THE STOCK MARKET CLOSED

Traders Avoided Commitments Owing to Minnesota Rate Case Uncertainty—Prices Held Up Well When Congress Began Tariff Revision—United Fruit and Boston Elevated Weakened

By W. H. ROSS.

STATE STREET, April 12.—Stock markets were quiet at the end of the week and when the reviewed prices may be said to have held up well under the end circumstances. In New York standard issues showed gains at the end of trading in most instances, although they were small and without much significance.

There may be a decision on the Minnesota Rate Case on Monday, and that possibility of itself exercised a sustaining influence. Speculation may also pause for a few hours then as a last tribute of respect to the memory of the man who in many ways was the greatest financier of his generation. The covering of shorts was the most striking influencing influence in the market during the last hour of the week.

In the Boston case, the weakness of United Fruit and Boston Elevated was the feature. The former is held because it is under Federal trade jury investigation. The weakness of the other two is due to the fact that a new rate revision, was anticipated in some quarters in the fear that the present dividend rate will not be maintained. The result of the company says the rate will not be cut. They should know.

There was not much movement in the market. The stock market was not a very active one. The closing of the week was not a very active one. The closing of the week was not a very active one. The closing of the week was not a very active one.

The market stood test well. The stock market was not a very active one. The closing of the week was not a very active one. The closing of the week was not a very active one. The closing of the week was not a very active one.

The Monetary Outlook. The monetary outlook is not encouraging and any great demand for funds would result in high rates at once. There is no prospect of immediate increase in the rate of the Federal Reserve Bank. The Federal Reserve Bank is not expected to increase the rate of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Tariff Revision May Be Slow. Speedy action on the tariff is far from certain, although the administration has given heed to the business needs of the country and made every effort to have a revision hurried through. Chairman Underwood has shown in course of procedure that he has the situation in hand as far as the House is concerned. The House is now considering the tariff revision.

What Advances Tonopah Stocks. Have you the astonishing news from Tonopah, telling of the big strike on the NORTH STAR, the improvements of value in the MIDWAY ore, the new discovery of the TONOPAH extension, the strength and richness of the new JIM BUTLER vein system, the anticipated big disclosure on the MERGER, and the complete details of the progress of the TONOPAH project.

WE WERE PLEASURED TO US BY TELEGRAPH AND WILL BE FOUND IN OUR WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE NEXT 72 HOURS IN THE TONOPAH MERGER WILL BE THE MOST IMPORTANT IN THE HISTORY OF THAT PROPERTY. THEY SHOULD BRING ABOUT A VERY DECISIVE ADVANCE OF THE TONOPAH STOCK. YOUR INTERESTS WILL BEST BE SERVED BY KEEPING IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH US. WE SHALL HAVE THE NEWS FIRST.

CHARLES A. STONEHAM & CO.

MINING CUR BROKERS.
53 State Street, Boston
Telephone Fort Hill 2500.

Our daily Bulletin, free of charge, contains information on all mining and stock, dividend prices and non-dividend payers, listed and unlisted.

Copper Is Higher, Shares Sluggish

Public Shows More Interest, but Is Slow to Buy Mining Stocks.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 12.—The copper market was active and the price of the metal advanced 1/2 cent to 15 1/2 cents a pound and in Europe some of the varieties are asking about 17 1/2 cents. It is probable that the metal will sell at 16 1/2 cents a pound in this country. The price of the metal is higher than it has been for some time. The price of the metal is higher than it has been for some time.

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N. Y. Stocks

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Cotton Prices Fall, Selling Is General

Liverpool Market Weak and the Weather Forecasts Are Favorable for Over Monday.

NEW YORK, April 12.—There was a general decline in cotton prices today. The market was weak and the weather forecasts are favorable for over Monday. The price of the metal is higher than it has been for some time. The price of the metal is higher than it has been for some time.

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WORLD-WIDE DEMANDS FOR MONEY MAKE BANKERS FEAR SEVERE STRAIN IN AUTUMN

Stock Market Owing to Its Thoroughly Sold Out Condition Able to Withstand Shock After Shock, but Prudent Men Looking Ahead Foresee an Acute Situation

By C. C. FORBES.

Financial markets are withstanding shock after shock with remarkable fortitude.

Neither war nor Russia tariff revision bills nor legislation inimical to the railroads; neither the death of the world's greatest financier nor deep-seated monetary stringency have been able to shake the security markets afresh.

In Wall Street parlance, the stock market has been sold to a standstill.

Whether it can bear up against all the enormous new financing announced and impending remains to be demonstrated.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced a \$15,000,000 stock issue, which sent the shares down to the lowest price of recent years. The St. Paul Railroad is floating \$30,000,000 4 1/2 per cent. bonds at a shade below par. This issue is available for savings banks and is otherwise gilt-edged. The effect upon other high-grade bonds has been depressing.

New York Central has sold \$10,000,000 one-year notes in London on a 5 1/2 per cent. basis, a piece of temporary financing which not only is covered by the stock market, but also will aid, when permanent financing must be raised, has been merely postponing.

The International bankers have called for \$10,000,000, and shortly will be in the market for much larger sums. New York City is expected to borrow upward of \$50,000,000. The Harbison roads likewise are regarded as prospective applicants for funds, while Chesapeake & Ohio may bring forward a new issue at any moment.

New York State needs millions for roads, but cannot get them at 4 per cent, the rate prescribed by law.

Fear Money Trouble Next Autumn. The aggregate capital needs of the Federal and State governments (which are not so reckoned as they might be, unimpaired) (which are usually \$100,000,000 larger and larger sums for productive purposes), railroads, yield not expanding, whether they are sold or mortgaged, and industrial companies during 1913 reach a significant figure.

Will the world's money markets be able to meet all obligations next Fall? A good many very influential American bankers do not believe trouble is so distant, and they are advising their clients to secure facilities which will not be exhausted until 1914.

New Tariff Bill Not Harmful. The long-awaited tariff bill is not so sinister the conventional use the financial world takes demagoguery.

Speaking generally, the bill as submitted to Congress, evokes general reactions in which bear heavily upon the great body of the people. By a very important industry intimately so allied to demagoguery as to be ruled, no matter how many loud assertions to the contrary may be made by certain interests which heretofore have been allowed to feed unmolested from the public's pockets.

Too Oursure a Duty. Good intentions may have pernicious results. A so-called "duty-free" law has been introduced at Albany for the avowed purpose of putting a stop to the trade in opium.

The measure proposed for an examination of the opium trade would demand the superannuation of past opium on the footing of every stock, bond and other property to be offered for sale. This individual would have to judge whether the company "promotes" a fair return on the stock, bonds and other securities "offered for sale."

Who, under heaven, could discharge such a duty? Can any mortal forecast whether an enterprise will prove a success or a failure? If New York State

could find an individual of such prophetic vision he would be worth not the fifty thousands per annum which the State would pay him, but untold millions of dollars a year to the country's great capitalists.

In plain

MUST SECURE \$40,000 FOR MAINE SHAF

Spanish War Memorial to Be Dedicated May 30, if Funds Are Secured.

NATIONAL APPEAL IS MADE

Funds for the monument to the Spanish war heroes, which will be dedicated May 30, if funds are secured, are being raised by a national appeal. The monument is to be erected in the city of New York, and will be a fitting memorial to the brave men who fought for our country in the Spanish war. The appeal is being made by the Spanish War Memorial Fund, which has been organized for the purpose of raising the money needed for the monument. The fund has already received a large amount of contributions, and it is hoped that the national appeal will result in the monument being erected in time for the dedication.

Monument Nearly Finished.
The monument to the Spanish war heroes, which will be dedicated May 30, if funds are secured, is nearly finished. The monument is a large, imposing structure, and it is hoped that the national appeal will result in the monument being erected in time for the dedication. The fund has already received a large amount of contributions, and it is hoped that the national appeal will result in the monument being erected in time for the dedication.

Geraghtys Buy Farm for "Baby Jack" Newport Elopement Couple in Clover

FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GERAGHTY BABY EVER PRINTED
The youngster is now five months old and promises to be boss of the new farm. Below is shown Mrs. Geraghty, whose sacrifice of wealth for love stirred Newport's fashionable set.



Harvard Stadium
Crowds a Problem
How to Handle Throngs at Games and on Class Day Puzzles the Officials.

The Harvard Class Day committee and the Harvard Athletic Association are both battling for ways to get the crowds which will be in Cambridge at the time of Class Day and of the baseball games across the Charles River, from the stadium into Harvard square and back. The stadium, which for so many years did not allow for the large crowds, is now being used for the games, and the officials are having a difficult time handling the throngs. The committee is trying to find ways to manage the crowds, and it is hoped that the problem will be solved in time for the games.

Everybody Up for Spotless Malden

Mayor Shumaker Starts Campaign to Clean City, and Women and School Children Help.
Malden may become a spotless town. The mayor has started a campaign to clean up the city, and women and school children are helping. The campaign is aimed at getting rid of the trash and dirt that is everywhere in the city. The mayor is asking everyone to help, and it is hoped that the city will be as clean as a whistle in no time.

LONGER HOURS FOR CLERKS

They May Have to Work an Hour Earlier at Capital.
WASHINGTON, April 12.—Thirty thousand employees in government departments have been given three hours' notice that President Wilson has ordered that they should work an hour earlier. The order is aimed at getting the government departments running more efficiently. It is hoped that the change will result in the government departments being able to handle their work more quickly and effectively.

DEMOCRATS RY FOR G. O. P. BAD

John Vance's Tooters at Walpole Rally Heard for Miles and Miles.

OUTDID HAMELIN CHARMER

It Was a Great Night in the Home of Mr. C. S. Bird.

You may have heard the Waggon boys band last night. You did not have to go to Walpole to hear it. You can hear it here in Boston, or in the Cambridge street, for Walpole is not far from the State House. The band was led by John Vance, and it was a great night in the home of Mr. C. S. Bird. The band played some of the best music that has ever been heard in this city. The night was a great success, and it is hoped that the band will be heard again soon.

What Brother Hamelin thinks of the Progressive movement and its leaders, on the other hand, the shuffling and dragging of the feet will have to be done with a bang. The band played some of the best music that has ever been heard in this city. The night was a great success, and it is hoped that the band will be heard again soon.

Little John French Geraghty, five-month-old son of John and Julia Geraghty, was born in the new farm near Walpole, Mass.

John French Geraghty, five-month-old son of John and Julia Geraghty, was born in the new farm near Walpole, Mass. The baby is now five months old and promises to be boss of the new farm. The Geraghtys have bought the farm for their son, and it is hoped that the baby will be able to take over the farm in no time. The Geraghtys are a wealthy family, and they have been able to afford to buy the farm. The baby is a very healthy and happy child, and it is hoped that he will be able to take over the farm in no time.

AMERICAN WAS VICTORY IN DIRECT ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS

Popular Election of Senators One of Many Hearst Triumphs

THE policies below have appeared on the editorial page of the Boston American and all other Hearst newspapers for years. They have been adopted unhesitatingly.

- 1 Popular election of United States Senators. (Constitutional amendment ratified by the vote of Connecticut, which gave the required three-fourths majority of the States.)
- 2 A progressive income tax, based on the ability to pay, and not on the necessities of the poor. (Constitutional amendment ratified and bill now pending before Congress.)
- 3 Government supervision and control of railroad rates; stop all secret rebates. (Accomplished by act of Congress.)
- 4 Prosecution of criminal trusts. (Accomplished; some trusts dissolved, though none have been really punished by the courts; other cases pending.)
- 5 Dig the isthmian Canal. Our naval strength will be doubled; our commercial difficulties halved. (Will be completed within a year.)
- 6 A mighty navy. (In progress of construction, but temporarily halted by the "little Democrats.")
- 7 Enlarge the national universities at West Point and Annapolis. (Accomplished.)
- 8 Strategic bases in the West Indies. (Accomplished.)
- 9 Hold the Philippines and develop them under freedom. (In progress, but threatened by "little Democrats.")
- 10 Enlarge the Hawaiian Islands. This key to the Pacific will be the open door from the Far East to the Far West. (Accomplished.)

Battle of Publicity Waged for Years Finally Ends in Triumph for People—Disclosures in Hearst's Magazine of Trust-Bought Senators Hastened Action—Georgia First to Elect Under New Law

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The ratification by Connecticut of the Constitutional Amendment for the direct election of Senators makes the seventeenth amendment part of the organic law of the land and marks the triumphant conclusion of a battle waged by the New York American and the other Hearst papers for fifteen years.

It is interesting to know that Georgia will be the State which will have the privilege of putting the new law into effect first. Senator Bacon was nominated at a direct primary last year and would have been elected by the State Legislature in June if the new law had not been in effect.

As it is, his selection will now force the calling of a general election and his name will be submitted to the people.

The fight to enable the citizens of various States to choose their own Senators has been one of the most memorable in the annals of the country. For fifteen years Mr. Hearst and his papers have pushed the battle against the tremendous odds of entrenched privilege.

Senate Was Forced to Act.

It is freely conceded that the Hearst Magazine disclosures of the corrupt methods of the Oil Trust in which it was shown how Senators Bailey, Foraker and Penrose were using their high offices for the benefit of the Rockefeller corporation had much to do with hastening action by the Senate on the joint resolution which that body has so often blocked.

Moreover, in the States these same disclosures showed conclusively that direct election of Senators by the people was a necessary safeguard against constant betrayal of the public interests to unscrupulous monopolies.

The realization of the necessity of a change helped largely in securing such rapid and widespread action.

The Hearst resolution in 1903, asking for a constitutional amendment which was presented before one State Legislature after another, received unmistakable approval and affirmative votes. Soon after its inception the Hearst resolution was acted favorably upon by twenty-six States.

President Taft Signed the Bill.

Finally, largely due to the tireless campaign in the interests of the public welfare kept up by the Hearst papers, the Senate was forced to pay heed to the popular demand. On May 13 of last year the Senate fell into line, and President Taft's signature made the amendment available.

Of the forty-eight States, thirty-six, or two-thirds, were required to make the amendment part of the Constitution; Connecticut was the thirty-sixth State to do it and thus to put an end to the battle against the use of political power and influence in sending Senators to Washington.

The American had a long and hard fight. In the days when men like Quay and Platt and Clarke were in the Senate these men furnished a living reason why change in the method of electing our Senators was not only necessary, but vital to the welfare of the land.

Later came Bailey of Texas, the hiring of the Standard Oil Trust, and Foraker of Ohio who received in one year \$45,500 from the same company, while drawing his salary as a representative of the people, and who was exposed by Mr. Hearst when the latter gave out the famous letters and certificates of deposits which formed a part of the Ohio man's correspondence with Archibald of the Oil Trust. Lorimer of Illinois, who was expelled for bare faced bribery, and Penrose, the discredited Pennsylvania boss, whose services to the oil corporation were liberally rewarded by certificates of deposit from No. 26 Broadway, were further exposed.

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Male Help Wanted.
100 a line of 7 words. 250 display.

Floor Superintendents
Must be men of good address, neat appearance, with extensive ability, having had long experience in this line of work. Best of references required.
Apply at City office, Monday, at 8:30 A. M.
R. H. WHITE CO.

WANTED
MAN to cover shoes.
Apply to ESSEX SHOE MFG. CO., 60 K St., South Boston.

FILE CUTTERS
EXPERIENCED men to cut to order. Apply to
NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASS.

REPORTER
HIGH SCHOOL senior reporter, with other qualifications, for position in newspaper. Apply to
NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASS.

SALESMEN
16 to 20 yrs. old, with good education, for position in newspaper. Apply to
NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASS.

STITCHERS
WANTED, experienced, for position in newspaper. Apply to
NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASS.

Male Help—Miscellaneous.
250 a line of 7 words. 250 display.

We Will Start You in a Profitable
Business. Apply to
NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASS.

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Male Help—Miscellaneous.
150 a line of 7 words. 250 display.

WIRELESS
THE OLDEST and largest station in New England. Apply to
NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASS.

TELEGRAPHY
RAILROAD commercial service for the fastest delivery of telegrams. Apply to
NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASS.

Automobile Driving
EXPERIENCED men to drive to order. Apply to
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250 a line of 7 words. 250 display.

Female Help Wanted.
100 a line of 7 words. 250 display.

Check Girls, Examiners and Truck Boys
Must be able to furnish the best of references. Apply with school certificates at the Sup't's office, Monday, at 8:30 A. M.
R. H. WHITE CO.

EXPERIENCED HANDS
MACHINE PRESSERS
STITCHERS

LAUNDRY HELP.
WANTED, experienced, for position in newspaper. Apply to
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Female Help Wanted.
100 a line of 7 words. 250 display.

Learn Dressmaking and Millinery
FREE TO LADIES

Hat Pin Protectors, 15c
WANTED, experienced, for position in newspaper. Apply to
NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASS.

GIRLS WANTED.
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Agents and Canvassers
100 a line of 7 words. 250 display.

TEA DEALERS
WANTED, experienced, for position in newspaper. Apply to
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100 BOYS AND GIRLS
WANTED, experienced, for position in newspaper. Apply to
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WE WANT COMPETENT MEN
AT ONCE
TO LEARN TO
DRIVE AND
REPAIR AUTOS

Auto School
We give a course of practical instruction, and driving actual experience in repairing and maintaining automobiles. Apply to
NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASS.

High Grade Enlargements
Apply to
NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASS.

Knuxo Developing Paper
Apply to
NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASS.

Female Situations Wanted.
100 a line of 7 words. 250 display.

Female Situations Wanted.
100 a line of 7 words. 250 display.

Real Estate for Sale. 12 1/2 a line of 7 words. 25c display.

FELLSWAY HEIGHTS
MELROSE HIGHLANDS
APRIL 19th OR BEFORE

New single houses, choice lots, on Perkins St. and Warwick Road. Unequaled investment opportunity. Apply or address

Telephone
Main 330
Melrose 7

J. T. NOWELL
42 COURT STREET
BOSTON

For Sale and Summer Homes

12 1/2 a line of 7 words. 25c display.

CASH PAID FOR REAL ESTATE

Dorchester 1 Family 11 and 1/2 Stable

INVESTMENT BARGAIN

HOME ON RENTAL BASE

W. H. COWAN

Medford's Largest List

7000-10000, 1000-10000, 1000-10000

Brighton Investors!
FOR SALE

JOHN C. KILEY, Tremont

Leland's Weekly Farm Circular

Contains 1000-10000, 1000-10000, 1000-10000

BRAND NEW Bungalow \$150

RENT \$50 MONTH

Great Bargain

Bargain for Investor.

A SINGLE HOUSE CHEAP

WOLLASTON

CLARENDON HILL

No Cambridge Junction

FOR SALE

See MR. VINAL

Wire Fence 46 Ft.

Robbery and Dorchester

Robbery and Dorchester

Robbery and Dorchester

Robbery and Dorchester

Robbery and Dorchester

Robbery and Dorchester

Robbery and Dorchester

Robbery and Dorchester

Robbery and Dorchester

Robbery and Dorchester

Robbery and Dorchester

Real Estate for Sale. 12 1/2 a line of 7 words. 25c display.

Edward T. Harrington & Co.
293 Washington Street

Summer Cottages for Sale

Summer Cottages for Sale

Summer Cottages for Sale

Summer Cottages for Sale

Summer Cottages for Sale

Summer Cottages for Sale

Summer Cottages for Sale

Summer Cottages for Sale

Summer Cottages for Sale

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Real Estate for Sale. 12 1/2 a line of 7 words. 25c display.

Edward T. Harrington & Co.
293 Washington Street

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Pianos and Musical Instruments.

C.C. Harvey Co.
144 Boylston St.

STIEFF WAREHOUSES
122 BOYLSTON ST.

ANTI-TRUST
PIANO SALE

ROXBURY PIANO SALE

IVERS & POND
PIANOS

PIANO TO RENT

PIANO PLANT

YORK & BOND STREET

ATHELYN & MILLER

PIANO PLANT

PIANO PLANT

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Poultry and Supplies.

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Baby Chick Food

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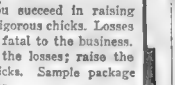
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Practical Use of the Trap Nest in the Breeding of Good Poultry

How to Know "Which Hen Laid the Egg"—Plans of an Inexpensive Nest.

Copyright, 1913, by the Rogers-Morris Company.

The art of breeding domestic animals has made rapid progress during the last twenty years. This is the result of the careful work of the various breeders' associations and of the scientists and practical breeders connected with the various agricultural colleges and experiment stations. The result is seen in the wonderful records made by many individual specimens of various kinds of livestock, and the steady improvement in the average quality of unnumbered flocks and herds in all parts of the country.

Progress in this line depends on the use of proper individuals and the basis of intelligent work is a knowledge of the performance of the various sires composing the herd or flock. In the main, poultry breeders have lacked this definite information and have been content to use as their sires the best birds available from eight to fifteen individuals. Some trap fanter have resorted to matings of one male and one female in order to learn definitely the exact parentage of the chicks. Under such conditions such an arrangement is impractical, but by the use of the trap nest the modern poultryman can identify with the bird the egg produced.

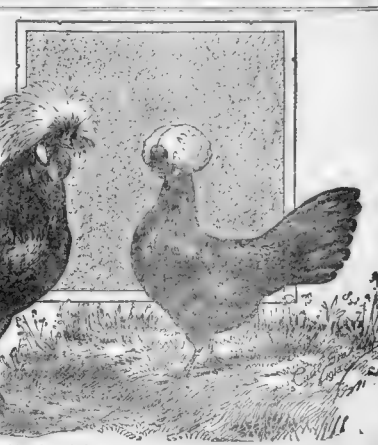
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The White Crested Black hen fowl was first mentioned by an early writer about 1605. Among the several varieties the White Crested Black is probably the most attractive in its large white crest contrasting strikingly with the rich glossy, greenish black of the balance of the plumage.

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Water Glass Preserving Eggs

1 qt. makes 10 gal. solution. 1 lb. makes 100 gal. solution.

G. S. CHENEY, 15 Union St., Boston.

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Water Glass Preserving Eggs

ONE OF OUR ORNAMENTAL FOWLS

By LOUIS PAUL GRAHAM

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The race of Fowls which is one of the oldest known, it has been referred to by early writers as the Fafur or the Fafur. It is also known as the Fafur or the Fafur. It is also known as the Fafur or the Fafur.

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SUNDAY, - APRIL, 13, 1913. **Boston American** SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1913.

Society and Foreign News

Call of the Country Lures Society from City

By ELIZABETH ELLIOTT.

PRISTINE pleasures as recounted by society's deserters who have answered to the call of the soil sounds so good to so many of our supposedly favored sons and daughters of fortune that it begins to look like a stampee of the fashionables in the direction of the long-heralded simple life.

those with their fingers on society's feverish pulse sense a need to renounce the world and all its vanities. Real blue-blooded "city-bred" and high-brow "hayscads" are already numerous and the end is not yet. Country life seems to be making its strongest appeal to the newly-weds who seem to favor the idea of starting life far from the madding crowd, and going back to Mother Nature as a relief from their stilted and over-done hothouse diversions of the sort which city life affords.

Real farmerettes are springing up, too, among the buds, one of whom was heard to remark recently that she wasn't going to marry until she could marry a man who would make his home in the country where she could do her own gardening and raise chickens

Of Boston's 400 who are proving their ability as well as eagerness to go farming and to recover the lost joys of the farm that our forefathers knew are Quincy A. Shaw, 2d, the wealthy and well-known Boston clubman, and his plain little brown-eyed wife, who before her marriage to Mr. Shaw was the dashing little beauty, Nancy Astor.

Mr. Shaw, who has held an excellent position with the Calumet & Hecla mines, is extremely fond of out-of-door life, and, finding office occupation unsuited to his requirements, has gone in for farming with all the zest and enthusiasm of a general agriculturist.

Another who has assumed the role of the man with the hoe is Alanson Daniels of Fairfield street, who has turned his back upon business and is to give his whole time and energy to tilling the soil. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels spend the greater part of their time on their fine farm at Wenham. Pretty Constance Cunningham is another of the expert farmers. She is the daughter of the Frederick Cunninghams of Longwood, but spends little of her time there, as she has taken up her abode at the fine old country estate and has gone in for raising chickens.

Other prime lifers are the James J. Storrows, Miss Juliet Hixkinson, who was one of the first of our wealthy society-girl bachelors to purchase a farm; Miss Phyllis Robbins, the pretty prima-donna of the Vincent Club, who is doing all sorts of agricultural stunts at her beautiful place, "Lull Farm," New Boston, N. H.; Miss Dorothy Jordan and Miss Mary Forbes, who spends much of her time at her farm in Wales.

of deserters constantly growing there are still enough
moths left to flutter about the social flame and keep it
burning, and the comings and goings, the
entering and leaving, and so on, keep the wheels
turning merrily.

MISS
DOROTHY
HOWARD

THAT society's love of the country is constantly growing is proven by the numbers who leave town for there earlier and earlier each year and remain later and later.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Ames (Nancy Filley), who spent the Winter at their beautiful town house, 308 Dartmouth street, have already come to their country place at North Easton for the Summer.

Mr and Mrs. John L. Hall of Heaton street and their two young sons are planning to go to their estate, Smith's Point, Manchester within the coming few weeks.

Mrs. Daniel Ahl and Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Ahl, who spent a few days at their town home after returning from Palm Beach, have already gone to their estate at Hamilton for the season.

Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck and her daughter, Miss Mary Alice Schenck, who spent some time in Washington, are now at their Lenox estate. The marriage of Miss Schenck and Hayden Chaunling will take place in Lenox on the 26th.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Dexter, who are to spend the Summer abroad are now at the Manchester estate, where they will remain until the end

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dudley Clark and their children of Hereford street have gone to their country estate at Sherbourne

Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears and her daughter, Miss Helen Sears, whose engagement has just been announced to Mr. Bradley, will close their Arlington street house early in the coming month and will go to their estate at Southboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Webster and their children, who spent the winter at the Fiske house in Clarendon street, have gone to their suburban estate at Chestnut Hill for the early season.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jordan are to spend the Summer at Beverly Cove, where they have taken a house.

Among the earliest of the arrivals at Newport for the season are Miss Olivia Ward and Miss Louisa Ward of Bracon street. They have taken the Maxon cottage on Gibbs avenue there for the summer.

Many pleasant things are being done for Mrs. William Seaman (Ruth Flint), who has come over from her home in New York to be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Flint at their home in Brookline.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Nason Hamlin are expected to return soon from their sojourn in the Adirondacks, where they have been on account of Mr. Hamlin's health.

MRS.
FREDERICK
TUDOR.

Among the well-known young women of society Miss Dorothy Howard, Miss Marion Eaton and Mrs. Frederick Tudor stand out conspicuously. Mrs. Tudor, who lives with her husband near the young man's estate in Needham, was, before her marriage, Miss Logan, and is quite a noted beauty. Miss Eaton, who makes her home at the Hotel Somerset, is one of the best-dressed girls of the Back Bay and decidedly distinguished. Miss Dorothy Howard, who lives at No. 219 Beacon street, is of the athletic type and always conspicuous in outdoor affairs.

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Society Notes of Greater Boston

All Society Sees Sears-Warren Wedding

RECEIVED THE SOCIETY SEES SEARS-WARREN WEDDING. The wedding of Miss Margaret Sears and Walter Warren, which took place Tuesday noon at Arlington Street Church.

The bride was carried into a room in which the bride and groom were to be married. The bride and groom were seated at a table in the center of the room.

The bride was wearing a white dress with a high collar and long sleeves. The groom was wearing a dark suit with a white shirt and a dark tie.

The wedding was attended by a large number of guests. The bride and groom were surrounded by their family and friends.

The wedding was a very beautiful ceremony. The bride and groom were married by the Rev. Mr. Warren.

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GIRLS taking prominent part in minstrel show of Doston University Gamma Delta girls. From top: Ethel Frame, Mary P. Sullivan; on left, Ruth Moriarty; on right, at top, Agnes K. Rhodes, Hortense L. Harris, Eva Mosher.

The girls are taking part in a minstrel show at the Doston University Gamma Delta girls. The show is being given for the benefit of the Doston University Gamma Delta girls.

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Turn Out to Aid School

An interesting event at the Copeland on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock was the first in the series of entertainments being given for the benefit of the Boston School for Deaf and Dumb.

The entertainment was given by the Boston School for Deaf and Dumb. The school is located at 100 North Street.

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Yacht Club at Big Ball

There will be a merry gathering of yachters at Paul Revere Hall next Tuesday evening, when the Yacht Club will give their annual ball.

The Yacht Club will give their annual ball at Paul Revere Hall next Tuesday evening. The ball will be a very successful one.

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More Bostonians at in the South Resorts

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 12.—Most of the Bostonians who are in the South Resorts are in the South Resorts.

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Bon Ton CORSETS

STYLE and hygienic construction are the factors which are the basis of perfect corsets. The one cannot properly exist without the other. The style is that which attracts and pleases the eye and adapts itself to your needs. The hygienic construction insures comfort, supports the figure and promotes health. In BON TON corsets these factors are never questioned.

Your NEW Dress Should Be Fitted Over the BON TON. Sold Everywhere by LEADING DEALERS.

Royal Worcester Corset Co., Worcester, Mass. Makers of Bon Ton, Royal Worcester and Adjuncto Corsets.

The Gamma Delta girls of Boston University are giving a minstrel show at the Doston University Gamma Delta girls. The show is being given for the benefit of the Doston University Gamma Delta girls.

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HOTELS RESORTS TOURS TRANSPORTATION

Advertisements appearing under this heading are recommended by the BOSTON AMERICAN HOTEL AND TRAVEL BUREAU, where a large supply of literature, booklets, folders and timetables are on file for public distribution, 80 SUMMIT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

TOURS

SPRING TOURS TO BERMUDE

Round Trip, First Class, including meals, baggage, and all expenses, \$25.00. Departure April 15, 1912. Return May 1, 1912.

OLD POINT COMFORT ANnapolis and WASHINGTON

Round Trip, First Class, including meals, baggage, and all expenses, \$25.00. Departure April 15, 1912. Return May 1, 1912.

OLD POINT COMFORT WASHINGTON, ATLANTIC CITY, Etc.

Round Trip, First Class, including meals, baggage, and all expenses, \$25.00. Departure April 15, 1912. Return May 1, 1912.

BECKMAN TOURIST COMPANY

222 WASHINGTON ST., CORNER MINN. ST., BOSTON

CHOICE BERTHS SUMMER SAILINGS OF ALL LINES

C. V. Dasey & Son 8 BROAD STREET

STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD TICKETS To Any Line

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. 308 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

BOYS AND GIRLS Camps—Educational

ALBANY, N. Y.

TOURS

NEW ENGLAND and Boston Hotels

Specialty Catering to Out of Town Visitors

Hotel Westminster

Corner of South and North Streets, Boston

The United States Hotel

Corner of South and North Streets, Boston

The Crawford House

Corner of South and North Streets, Boston

Boston Tavern

Corner of South and North Streets, Boston

Portland, Maine

Corner of South and North Streets, Boston

New Chase House

Corner of South and North Streets, Boston

TRANS-OCEANIC LINES

"SAIL FROM BOSTON"

PLYMOUTH (London) BOULOGNE (Paris) HAMBURG ON 17,000 TON STEAMSHIPS

Assuring Arrival in Paris by Day

CINCINNATI—June 7 CINCINNATI—July 12

CLEVELAND—June 24 CLEVELAND—July 29

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

607 BOYLSTON STREET - BOSTON, MASS.

TRANS-OCEANIC LINES

Hotel Majestic Navarre Hotel

Corner of South and North Streets, Boston

Hotel Somers

Corner of South and North Streets, Boston

Hotel Van Cortlandt

Corner of South and North Streets, Boston

Notes OF THE Fashionable World

"FALSE HAIR-UM," TO BE GIVEN BY JUNIOR CHARITY CLUB, A GREAT FARCE

Miss Charlotte Woodward. Mrs. FAY Towner. Mrs. William H. Harris. Mrs. Edgar M. Young. Mrs. Robert Buckley.



Charity Ball Feature of Gala Week in Society

The Junior Charity Club will give a great farce, "False Hair-um," to be given by Junior Charity Club, a great farce. The farce is a comedy in three acts, and will be given at the Junior Charity Club, a great farce. The farce is a comedy in three acts, and will be given at the Junior Charity Club, a great farce.

I Can Make Your Fat Vanish by the Gallon!

I CONQUERED OBESITY PAST MIDDLE-AGE

I Ate Everything I Liked - Went Through No Exercise - Took No Special Clothing - Took No Weakening Baths!

I Explain My Simple, Speedy Home Treatment to You FREE!

I am a woman of 40 years of age, and I have been a victim of obesity for many years. I have tried every diet, every exercise, every treatment, but nothing has helped me. I have been told that I was too old to lose weight, but I have proved them wrong. I have lost 100 pounds in the last year, and I am now as slim as I ever was. I have no exercise, no special clothing, and no weakening baths. I have only one secret, and I will tell it to you for free.

Spending Just One Penny!

Lucile Kimball, Suite 14, 1327 Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. Robert H. Morris. (Continued from page 29) The Junior Charity Club will give a great farce, "False Hair-um," to be given by Junior Charity Club, a great farce. The farce is a comedy in three acts, and will be given at the Junior Charity Club, a great farce.

STOMACH MISERY JUST VANISHES

Time It! No Indigestion, Gas or Sourness Five Minutes After Taking "Pape's Diapapan."

I have been a victim of stomach misery for many years. I have tried every diet, every exercise, every treatment, but nothing has helped me. I have been told that I was too old to lose weight, but I have proved them wrong. I have lost 100 pounds in the last year, and I am now as slim as I ever was. I have no exercise, no special clothing, and no weakening baths. I have only one secret, and I will tell it to you for free.

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DON'T SCOLD AN IRRITABLE CHILD

If Tongue Is Coated, Stomach Sour, Breath Foul, Give "Syrup of Figs" to Clean the Bowels.

Your child isn't naturally cross or irritable and peevish. He is irritable because his tongue is coated, his stomach is sour, his breath is foul, and his bowels are constipated. Give him "Syrup of Figs" to clean the bowels. It will do it in a few days, and your child will be as happy as a lark.

READING THAT PAYS

THE time you spend in reading can be turned into dollars and cents. Because it's still true that "a penny saved is a penny earned."

Women make their reading of advertisements earn dollars. Salaries represent merely earning power in the equivalent of comforts, necessities and luxuries of life.

The man who gets twice as much for his money as his neighbor—his salaries being equal—really *earns* twice as much. Those people earn most who read the advertisements in

Nervous Wrecks from Sore Feet; Gives Cure

The reading in this from the left to the right is a cure for nervous wrecks from sore feet. It is a cure for nervous wrecks from sore feet. It is a cure for nervous wrecks from sore feet. It is a cure for nervous wrecks from sore feet.

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

South Boston News Notes in Catholic Knights Plan a Big Show

So many features will be introduced at the annual festival show of the Knights of Columbus, to be presented at St. Augustine's Hall, 111 South Boston, on Tuesday evening that it is almost impossible to list them. The show will be a grand affair, and every part of the district will be glad to see it. The show will be a grand affair, and every part of the district will be glad to see it.

More than thirty persons will be in the show. The show will be a grand affair, and every part of the district will be glad to see it. The show will be a grand affair, and every part of the district will be glad to see it. The show will be a grand affair, and every part of the district will be glad to see it.

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HUNDREDS TO ATTEND BIG REUNION OF NEWTON CHURCH

First row, left to right: Margaret King, Catherine Foley, May White, Second row—Jennie McDonald, May Foley, Claire Derusha, Priscilla Vachon. At top—Margaret McInerney.



First row, left to right: Margaret King, Catherine Foley, May White, Second row—Jennie McDonald, May Foley, Claire Derusha, Priscilla Vachon. At top—Margaret McInerney.

The reunion of the Newton Church, held at the church on Sunday, April 13, 1913, was a grand affair. The show will be a grand affair, and every part of the district will be glad to see it. The show will be a grand affair, and every part of the district will be glad to see it.

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St. Vincent's Ladies' Aid of Hyde Park Reunion on Tuesday

The Ladies' Aid of St. Vincent's Church, Hyde Park, will hold a reunion on Tuesday, April 13, 1913. The show will be a grand affair, and every part of the district will be glad to see it. The show will be a grand affair, and every part of the district will be glad to see it.

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Big Audience Expected Tonight

Knights of Columbus of Greater Boston and their ladies will crowd Boston Theatre tonight to enjoy the concert arranged for the benefit of the convention.

[illegible]

THOUSANDS TO ATTEND ANNUAL PARISH REUNION



...the young leaders of the movement. The speaker was Dr. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He said that the government was not interested in the rights of the Negro people, but in the rights of the white people. He said that the government was not interested in the rights of the Negro people, but in the rights of the white people. He said that the government was not interested in the rights of the Negro people, but in the rights of the white people.

South Boston Club Dance

The Seabrook Associates of the Peninsular district are planning to give their annual dance at Bethesda Hall Friday.

[illegible]

Lynn Social Events Many

[illegible]

FOUR young women who are to take part in the dancing party of the Catholic Club of Dorchester.



Catholic Club Plans Busy Season

the Catholic Church of America has
 signed one of the largest contracts
 in the district, and the committee
 in charge of the building are work-
 ing hard to make them all successful. The
 funds go towards the building of a
 modern home on the site of the old
 building in the district of the city.

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**Father Cusick Court Expects
Many Guests Tomorrow Evening**
Extensive preparations are being made by the members of Father Cusick Court

by the members of Father Conner Court for the entertainment of their visitors on "Guest Night" which will be held in the A. O. H. Hall, Central Avenue Hereford, tomorrow evening. A literary and musical entertainment will be provided. The High Court will be represented by Edward N. Clancy, H. V. C. H. Joseph T. Brennan, H. L. S. and John H. McFarland.

**Mystic Court to Hold
Ball in Medford Armory.**
The annual ball of Mystic Court M. A.

The committee includes: Chief ranger, Michael E. O'Brien, chairman; Miss Mary Thomas, secretary; Ernest N. Crozier, vice chief ranger; P. Fleming, marshal; W. J. Laufer, F. McNeil, financial secretary; Michael Piggott, Patrick Casey, M. J. O'Connell, Miss Helen Menley, Miss Julia O'Brien, Miss Molly Kerrigan, Miss Margaret, Miss...

**St. Monica
Reunion Friday.**
The annual parish reunion of St. Moni-

The committee is comprised of the following members:

William W. Wick	Mrs. Edwin East
Chairman	and Secretary

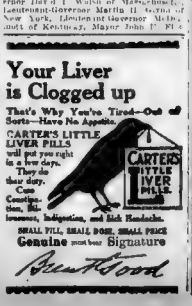
Joseph Cahill	1000 1/2
George Cahill	1000 1/2
Joseph Cahill	1000 1/2
W. J. Jones	1000 1/2
Henry Jones	1000 1/2
Charles Jones	1000 1/2

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Leaders to Be
Guests of K. of C.
Deep patriotic sentiment, expressed by

eloquent tongues and in inspiring national melody, will reign supreme in the banquet hall of the Hotel Conkey Plaza next Saturday evening during the annual Patriotic Day dinner of the State Council, Calcutta of Colombia.

Hundreds of knights from all sections of the State will be present. The chief guest of honor will be His Excellency, Cardinal O'Connell. With him will be seated at the head table, Lieutenant



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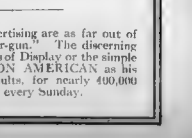
the youngest man ever elected to
gr - and his record as comptroller
ne - the best that has ever been made
the office

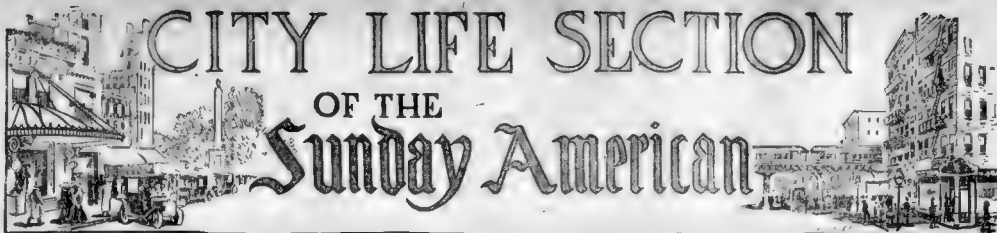
Assistant-Governor Glynn has not yet achieved fame in political life, but he is a lawyer of marked ability. He is at one time managing editor of the many Times-Tribune and is now its publisher. His early days were spent on a farm and in the public schools of his native town, Kinderhook, N. Y. After leaving school he went to work and studied night until he had acquired sufficient skill and knowledge necessary for admission to the bar.



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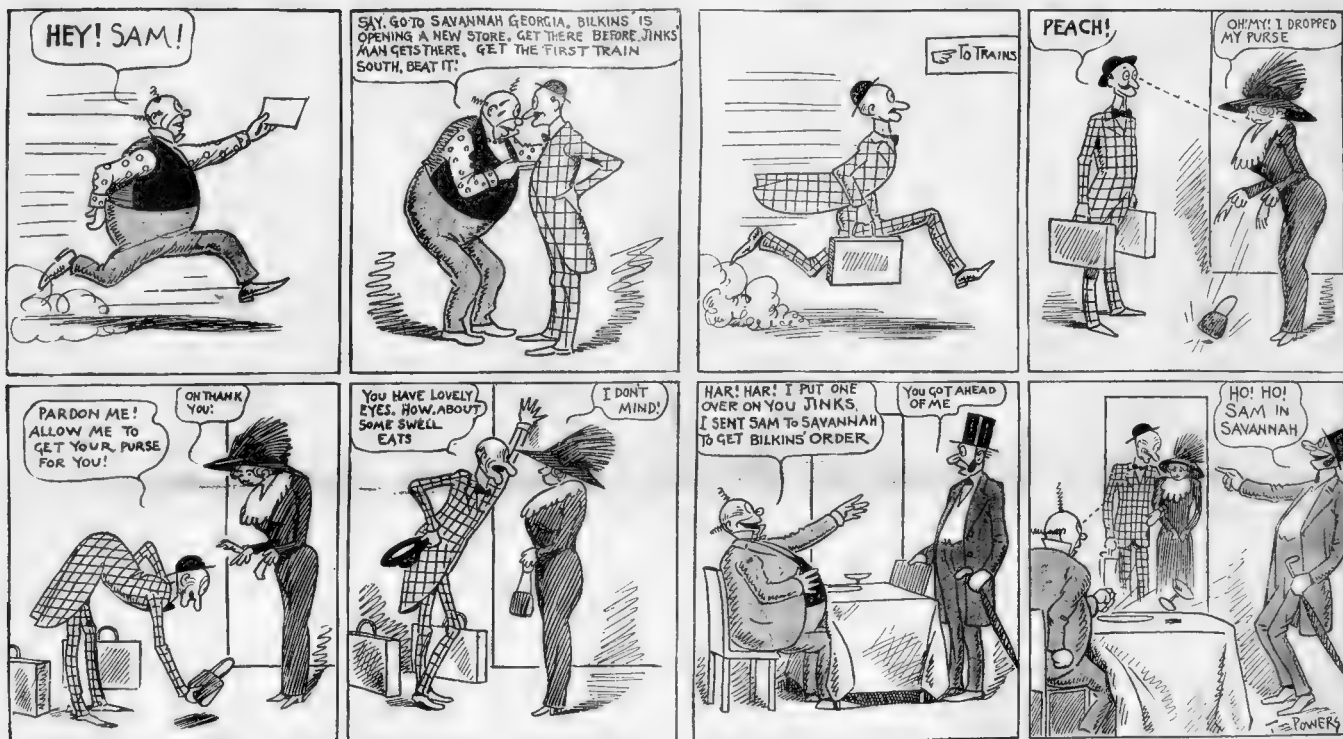


TOM POWERS'
Pen Pictures of Real Life
 YOU ALWAYS FIND
 THEM IN THE
SUNDAY AMERICAN

Sam the Drummer---He Gets a Flying Start, But---

By T. E. POWERS, the Famous Cartoonist

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Clown Autobiographies

Some of the Funny Clowns with Barnum & Bailey's Circus Tell About Themselves

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"I WAS born at a very tender age," recounts Jim Rutherford, who has the fire brigade burlesque and the wedding party rumpus on the tan bark, "and I tell you it's tough to be born tender. When I grew to be a young man I longed for the stage. My grandfather had driven one before me and I thought it would be great sport to handle a team over the rough roads. I got the job. The first day out we were held up. In the scrimmage I lost my watch. Almost my job. Then I decided to become a great actor.

"I got a job with an Uncle Tom's Cabin company. I was the ice over which Eliza ran preening an innocent little bloodhound to her breast while being pursued by a ferocious baby. One night Eliza came on to the ice sooner than I expected her, and she stepped on my face.

"I went to the manager with my damaged anatomy and angrily demanded the \$350 wages due me. He refused to pay up, telling me to take the two bloodhounds instead. I told him I would take them and consider that he still owed me two dollars. When I left the stage the public mourned its loss. Then the call of the circus got into my veins.

"In trailing about the country we see and hear lots of funny things. I remember one day I happened to visit Washington's home at Mt. Vernon. A snobbish young Englishman was strutting about, getting on everybody's nerves with his talk and

manner. But an old gardener, who had served in the war bottled him up good.

"The Englishman was looking at the hedge, and said to the gardener:

"'Ah---er---mighty fine hedge, my man. You know---er---Washington got this hedge from dear old England.'

"'Reckon he did,' replied the gardener, you know---er he got this whole blooming country from England."

ED ROUNDS is the clown who has the funny burlesque barbershop scene. It takes him just ten minutes to beat up the tub of lather which he uses for the act.

"Early in life it was prophesied by my folks," says Eddie, "that I would be a barbershop clown because, even as a little 'bawber,' I was funny. Almost every year as a child I got tonsorialitis which they said was brought on by reading the

Police Gazette. When I grew up and told father that I thought I would like to be a circus clown he shampoo-pooed the idea and said that he didn't razor boy for such a vocation. I told him that nothing could hold me back. He held my back immediately and applied a strap.

"But it did no good, and very soon I was with a little one-eyer show. It was next to Barnum and Bailey if all of the circuses stood in a circle. I was chief clown when I wasn't washing the manager's underwear.

"I asked the cook one day why he didn't put at least two oysters in the stew he served us. He said he tried it, but they used to quarrel.

"After I had been with the circus a couple of days, the boss came around and said:

"'I'm afraid your bed is rather hard and uneven, but--'

"'Oh, it's all right, thank you,' I told him. 'I get up now and then and rest a bit.'

"But I'm with a big show now where the beds are easier."

DENVER DARLING is a frail-constructed, dark-eyed funny fellow who makes 'em laugh with his ladder stunt.

"I have been with every show that is worth while," he says, "but the clown business, like the ice in a Coney Island soda, is not what it is cracked up to be. Making a man's strong point and as a boy I could balance everything excepting a lot of cordwood on my arm for the kitchen fire."

"I left school very young, much to the joy of my

teacher, and made immediately for the next town where a circus was exhibiting. I got a job selling peanuts. I think they were peanuts. They looked more like cocoons. Half the time I would stop selling peanuts and watch the clowns. When the circus grew and they needed another clown they put me on. I got my balancing stunts climbing trees and telegraph poles outside of ball grounds.

"When I got enough tucked away I'm going to have a car and have a string of gasoline fills. They're my hobby, and I like to hang around automobile salerooms. The salesmen are clever chaps and are equal to any emergency. A customer was looking at a car one day and I heard him say:

"'But the Blank car is guaranteed for life.'

"'Yes, I know it is,' answered the salesman quickly, 'but our car is guaranteed for a whole year.'

"Which reminds me of a funny one. A little old 1906 model chugged slowly up to the gate at a race track. The gatekeeper, demanding the usual fee for automobiles, called:

"'A dollar for the car!'

"The owner looked up with a pathetic smile of relief, and said:

"'Sold!'

WHEN you notice a fake auto blowout in the garden you know now that it has been originated by Pat Valde, the funniest fellow of the bunch and one who never takes life seriously.

"I never wanted to be a clown," he said, preparing his goggles which light up immediately after the auto explosion, "I always wanted to follow the horses. To mount a horse was always my ambition, and once I allowed my ambition to run away with me. I think he is running yet, but I slid off, the back down his rudder to safety.

"I owned a big bay once---Jamaica, I called him. He was a very thin horse and frequently I had difficulty convincing people that they were gazing upon a horse and not an airship model. Just as I was getting him in shape, Ringling asked me to come over and clown for him. I immediately sold the equine and with the \$240 rode over to Barnum and joined the circus."



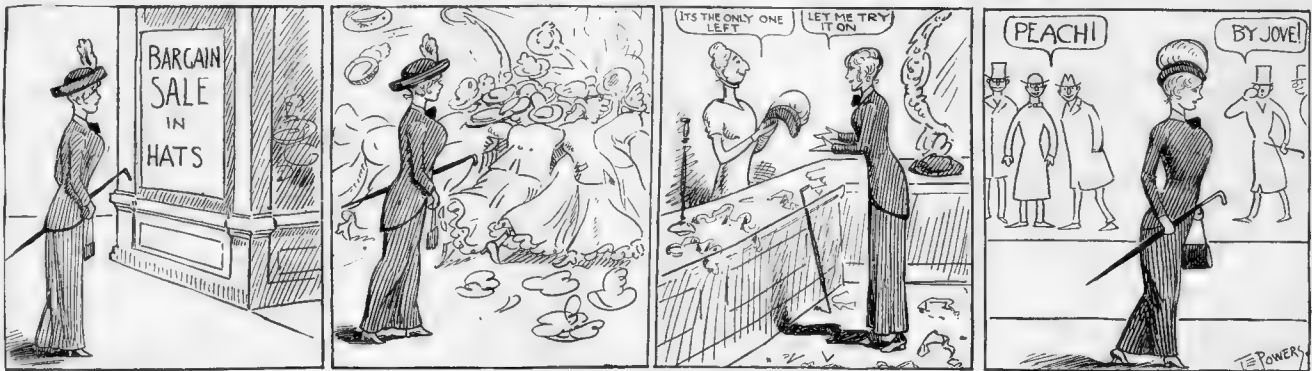
Conundrums of Life--By T. E. Powers, the Famous Cartoonist

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How One Woman Will Fuss Over Buying a Hat, While—



Another Woman Takes the First One She Sees



Our Futurist News

A BOSTON business man residing in the town of Needham is going to use his lawn mower this month.

Seven leading ladies at seven theatres are going to admit, when interviewed, that they are playing in the biggest successes of seven seasons and that the success is due, not to the author or producers, but to their own ability.

Several women in England are going to express a wish to vote.

A certain Summer hotel proprietor is going to get up some advertising in which he will assert there are no mosquitoes near his hostelry.

President Wilson will wear a silk hat and frock coat to church next Sunday.

A certain lady will have five dollars left over from the purchase of a diamond-studded collar for her dog, and she will send to the fresh-air fund.

A young man will propose marriage to a young lady, although he will not be able to support himself. The young lady will accept him, although she will be disappointed.

Next week a chauffeur will be arrested for over-speeding.

Several citizens living in the outskirts will make purchases of garden seeds.

Within a few days three citizens will express a desire to witness a ball game.

A young widow and a charitable institution will each receive half a million dollars. The charitable institution officials will complain because they did not get three-quarters of a million and the young widow will complain because the charitable institution got any of it.

A young man will decide it is time, next Sunday, to wear thinner ones. His doctor's bill will be about \$28.

The household expenses of several people in Newport this Summer will exceed six dollars a week.

A perfectly respectable gentleman will cross the street to tell a friend a story that he wouldn't allow any one to tell in the presence of his family for a thousand dollars.

Before the season is over a young man is going to appear in public wearing a straw hat with the bow in the back.

A certain woman is going to take up the rug, take down the pictures, move out the furniture, and litter the house with soap, buckles, brasses and cloths before another month has passed.

Half
A Leaf
Is Better
Than—

THE MORNING SMILE

Wex Jones, Editor

VOL. II.

BOSTON, APRIL 13, 1913

No. 18.

Fills a "Crying" Need

"Parents' Book," Just Published, equips fathers to meet children on intellectual questions.

HOW DID WE EVER DO WITHOUT IT?

We don't know.

"THE PARENTS' BOOK," just published by an English firm, is designed to furnish fathers with information that will enable them to answer the weird questions so frequently propounded by the youngsters.

Here are some of the questions given in this book:

What causes the puffing of the engine as the train starts?

Why are snakes so shaped?

How do they move without feet?

Have snakes any uses?

Why is snow white?

What is the best time to make snowballs?

How does sound get round a corner?

We must admit that if a child asked us any of these questions our only reply would be, "Hush!"

On second thought, we could answer the second question from the end—

What is the best time to make snowballs?

In Winter, of course.

Our Weekly Health Hint.

If it hurts you to lean on an empty stomach, swim on your back.



There Are Times When It's Nice to Be Polite.

Do You Know That—
A mosquito has nothing against you personally?

Neither has a rat-trap?

By having your breakfast at night, you can save the trouble of cooking dinner?

Or by cooking your breakfast and dinner at the same time you can halve the work?

April showers make May flow ere and also pneumonia?

Now is the time the motor boat is painted up and set afloat, and soon it'll be back and the rest and drift and sink, but never more!

Suburban Notes.

Flowers which should be planted in April should be planted this month.

A lawn without grass is not a very pretty setting for a house. A lawn should be shampooed with bay rum twice a week.

You can double the number of eggs you get from your hens by doubling the number of your hens.

A good being followed by mosquitoes in your house at night, sleep out of doors.

IN THE SMILE'S LETTER BOX.

AT THE STAMP WINDOW.
TO THE EDITOR—Scene—Stamp window in General Post Office.

Friend Guy—Gimme stamps for this parcel.
Miss Farn—Here they are.
Friend Guy—Do I have to stick them on myself?
Miss Farn—No, stick 'em on the parcel.

MAVOURNERN

SOUNDS A TRIFLE IRONIC.
TO THE EDITOR—Did you ever hear the famous Cockney couplet?

If I 'ad a donkey seat wouldn't I go—
I wouldn't 'wallow 'em—oh, no, no!—
Is this the outpouring of a kindly heart or is it a cruel piece of sarcasm?

VINCENT VOLPLANE

DO YOU GO ABOUT WITH YOUR EYES CLOSED?

TO THE EDITOR—Why are there no pirates nowadays?
JAMES J. SNOODLES

DRINK WATER

TO THE EDITOR—What's good to remove beer spots from your shoes?
N O R WALKER

MOST ANYTHING.

TO THE EDITOR—What is a cabaret?
R L SMITH

A SQUEEZE PLAY.

The London police department embraces 10,000 persons.—
Squeezing Mail

We've seen photos of London bobbies embracing strangers often enough.

The Play of Today

NOW, here is what you get today, whenever you may go to see a modern drama that hangs out the S. R. O.

You will not see the heroine who used to swoon and cling; you will not see the hero who could fight like anything. You will not see the father—beast shoulders, silver locks—who made his pile in business, and not in juggling stocks. You will not see the ingenuite with hair done up in plaits, nor will you see the villains meet with just, but awful fates.

Ah, no! No more of these you'll see; the hero's gone to pot, and, as for simple heroines, they've canned the blessed lot.

The hero now must be a crook—a burglar, yegg or thief—a simple pickpocket's thrown in to give the light relief.

The ingenuite should be a dip—a shoplifter! Will do—the heroine, of course, is worse—they're an awful crew. There's little uplift in the show, but the shoplifter's pretty strong; and those who get a speaking part must surely have gone wrong.

The characters must cuss and swear: they're a lingo of their own, and the citizen who hears 'em talk learns words he'd never known. He learns of "fall guys," "pokes" and "raps;" of "gaycats," "stalls" and "bulls;" he wonders what a "mitcher" is; he learns of "drags" and "pulls." Shakespearean English—what a joke! The playwright up to snuff must make each character a crook and make 'em plenty tough.

The plot makes little difference: Have the hero on a "job;" be sure to make the honest man a most egregious slob. And so the hero cracks the safe and gathers up the swag; the while, to get the comic stuff, his pal is on a jag. For the climax have a gunplay; let the pistols bang! and flash! (This gives the heroine a chance to steal the sucker's cash.)

And when the play is over, if your memory does not drop, you'll have gained this piece of culture—that "yeggs" "blow" safes with "soup!"

Some Foibles of the Day in Boston Life

"THE Foibles of 1913," a musical comedy in two acts, the brightest play produced on the amateur stage this winter, was written by Miss Lily Carthew, a member of the Boston Professional Women's Club. The play made an enormous hit when produced at the Shubert Theatre. The scene was laid in the residence of Mrs. Jacques Gardiner in the Back Bay, Boston, while in the second act it was shifted to the large ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The story was divided into these two divisions, and made up a takeoff on Boston society.

The show starts with the rise of the curtain one Maurice, who ambles through the play without other appellation, is discovered endeavoring to teach a . . . number of society girls the Turkey Tango. Lord Doncherno, the English duke, who is intended by Mrs. L. C. the star guest of the occasion, to be the hit of the evening, is introduced, and strenuous endeavors are made to induce him in a love affair with Grace Lionson, the heroine of the evening and leading lady of the play. She manifests as strenuous a dislike to the gentleman, and persists in asking for a man who did things.

Just at that moment Graham Atwood, some time noted as an aviator, is brought in. Without a single moment's hesitation, the society girl drops the English notion of society for the American airman.

Then the fun begins. Jacques Gardiner starts to introduce Graham Atwood around. JACQUES—Oh, listen, Graham Atwood, the aviator, is calling. Should I have him up?

THE GIRLS—Oh, yes! I have him up! I should say so.

MAY FLOWER ASPINFLOOR—I'm wild to meet an aviator. (Enter Graham Atwood. Jacques goes to him and shakes hands.)

JACQUES—Everybody meet Mr. Graham Atwood.

ALL—We're delighted. Do you like flying? Isn't it dangerous? Oh, but you're a hero, etc.

NELL ALLEN—Tell me, Mr. Atwood, who was the first aviator, Wright?

GRAHAM ATWOOD—Oh, no. Adam was the first aviator.

ALL—Adam?

GRAHAM—Surely. Wasn't he the first man to fall?

The love-making starts right away. GRAHAM—Oh, am I disturbing this Tango lesson?

GRACE—No, you're an inspiration. GRAHAM—You're a dear. When is your next wedding?

GRACE—The date of my birth is written in our family bible.

GRAHAM—From your looks, I'll bet the ink isn't dry yet.

Just at this time, however, Lord Doncherno meets the new cook whom Mrs. Jacques Gardiner has endeavored to engage in the same evening, and has found necessary to give her the privilege of remaining on the dance floor for fear of losing her. The Lord evidently is not a safe person to leave alone, particularly not with a cook who is well able to take care of herself. Jacques comes in, is horrified by the spectacle,

and to break up the conversation, asks Bridges about the desert.

BRIDGES—And what do you mean by talking about desert?

JACQUES—Just desert, Bridges. I only called it a desert in honor of Lord Doncherno.

BRIDGES—That lady-like gentleman over there.

JACQUES—Hush. You mustn't offend the Lord.

BRIDGES—Offend the Lord? Heaven forbid. At this time the Lord mixes in the conversation, and Jacques Gardiner flees in disgust. Says Lord Doncherno:

That's what I'm keen to find out about, Doncherno, about American dishes. You see, I want to get ahead.

BRIDGES—Want to get a head? You mean to get one?

Graham Atwood and Grace Lionson suddenly smash up the dancing lesson by introducing the Acroplane Gild.

The suggestion is started by Maurice that they give a show at the Copley-Plaza. The question is, where to get the cash. Mr. J. P. Doggan just about that crucial period turns up, and offers his check-book and invites the youngsters to go as far as they like. They do, and promptly chalk up Madame Screaming-Heink, Miss Emile Duff, La Petite Fanchon, whose part is taken by the author of the play, Miss Carthew; Cinderella, and so forth. Even Doggan looks a trifle faded when the bill comes in.

The party sets off to discover Boston's under-world, as typified in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, but just before they can start, Miss Wild Fornoose, a reporter on the American, arrives.

MISS WILD FORNOOSE—I'm on the American. Will you give me some information about those Maurice and his dancing lessons?

NELL—Certainly, I'll tell you all I know. (Giggles.)

FORNOOSE—How do you feel about the dance, electrified?

NELL—No, countrified.

FORNOOSE—Your name?

NELL—Nell Allen.

FORNOOSE—Miss or Mrs. Nell (giggles)—M-miss.

FORNOOSE (aside)—A little smiles. Let me see—your eyes are—

NELL—Open. (Giggles.)

FORNOOSE—Hair?

NELL—From the store.

FORNOOSE—Do you prefer the ballet dance, historic, torpescence of the new, fangled wangle?

NELL—I prefer history to science.

The Senorita Juanita, an elderly but beautiful Spanish female, arrives and sings a song. What the song was did not particularly matter. It had nothing to do with the plot. It was followed by Harry Lauder, who asks for his check, at which Doggan looked a bit paler than ever. A round of specialties, making a perfect epitome of features, starts the Copley-Plaza scene.

The talk naturally turns on Grace Lionson's flirtation proposed, at least, with Lord Doncherno. Grace does not attempt to defend her supposed lover, and the group begins to do some attacking on its own account. One of the Tansu dancers starts it all.

ANNA RABBIT—Well, . . . king of gossip—do you hear the report that Elsie Hargraves had eloped with Lord Sussex?

LILLIAN DAMES—No, really. Has he lost his money?

Being Some Bright Lines From Play by a Boston Girl Just Presented by Professional Woman's Club



Miss Beholden—She has a wonderful complexion. Mrs. Beholden—Her father is a druggist.

RABBIT—Not a penny ALL—Oh, Lord!

L DAMES—Well, they seem a splendidly mad pair.

ASPINFLOOR—Oh, yes, botanically.

L DAMES—What do you mean?

ASPINFLOOR—She is a society bud and he is a blooming idiot.

L DAMES—What will he do when he finds she hasn't any money?

RABBIT—Maybe he'll lose his reason.

ASPINFLOOR—Oh, that's pretty good—lose his reason, another resident for the great divide.

RABBIT—What do you mean?

ASPINFLOOR—Reno, the great divide, the great divide—Reno.

All the same, the party gets in its round of gossip, even after Aspinflood's—the society beauty—malapropos comment settles up the question of Grace and Lord Doncherno for a while. There are plenty of other things to talk about, and they talk about them, in spite of the fact that their—their—project is around at the time. Mrs. Debster, one of the patronesses of the Copley Plaza pantomime, which is being given, starts a spat with the other patronesses, Mrs. Beholden, and then leaves for a short time. Mrs. Beholden licks on her as follows.

MRS. BEHOLDEN—It is said that every afternoon our dear Mrs. Debster tells her husband she takes tea at one of the cozy little clubs with a lady friend. Well, she does take tea—that is, perhaps it's tea—with a very handsome and much-married artist. I shan't bother to mention his name.

MISS FORNOOSE (has been writing and listening)—That's a pretty paragraph for the paper (Exit).

MISS RELAND—Too bad, and Mrs. Debster is such a beautiful woman.

MRS. BEHOLDEN—Oh, I don't think so. Her husband is her only decent feature.

MISS RELAND—She has a wonderful complexion.

MRS. BEHOLDEN—Her father is a druggist.

MISS RELAND—You must admit her hair adds to her beauty.

MRS. BEHOLDEN—Yes; but it is an addition that is easily subtracted.

Having successfully dissected Mrs. Debster, they turn their attention to the pantomime. The society girls immediately want to adopt the stage as the easiest method of getting excitement.

Aspinflood, the club beast, as before stated, scouts the idea, but thinks it would be fun to show himself around.

GRAHAM—They say the stage is in a wretched condition.

ASPINFLOOR—Why?

GRAHAM—It's always being adopted or abandoned.

ASPINFLOOR—Have you heard that Caruso has been composing some new songs?

GRAHAM—Has he?

ASPINFLOOR—Yes, he's always giving himself airs.

One of the girls remarks that she'd like a stage career if she wasn't afraid of falling to the burlesque level.

HELEN—Talking of stage careers, though—the thing that is discouraging—is that so many people that show promise in the drama—sink to well—even burlesque. Why, I wonder?

GRAHAM—Certainly—very simple. Many actresses that show a little promise in drama show more in burlesque.

The play ends with a long series of stunts. Some of the brilliant spots in the dialogue follow.

MRS. N. RICHE—One can learn true French only in Paris. It saves making fox passes.

J. P. DOGGAN—I quite agree with you. How are you getting on today?

MRS. RICHE—No, my husband was with me.

GRAHAM—I hear your friend, the Duke of Touraine, was run over today by an automobile.

LORD—Is that so—what makes?

LORD—I remember a chap at the Drury Lane. We were seated next each other at a box party. This chap kept staring and staring at our hostess. Finally I said: "See her, old man, why don't you take your eyes off our hostess?" He

said: "Well, she really ought to have something on her."

GRAHAM—You can't do a thing but flit.

GRACE—Flit and the world flirts with you. Be prim and you walk alone.

GRAHAM—What's the difference between St. Patrick's Day and April Fool's Day?

GRACE—Give it up. What is it?

GRAHAM—One week and seven days.

GRACE—I'm growing so fat.

GRAHAM—I'll tell you what.

GRACE—Well?

GRAHAM—Go to London and lose a few pounds.

LORD—If there were only 1,000 women in the world and King Solomon were alive, how many would Nat Goodwin?

(Enter bellhop. He trips over to Henck.)

BELLHOP—Oh, pardon me.

HENCK—I can't, I'm not Governor Ross.

A fling at the Suffragettes is taken when Mrs. Roalding Kitty makes the speech of the evening. It runs somewhat as follows.

THE SUFFRAGETTE SPEECH.

KITTY—Ladies—Oh yes—and gentlemen, I want to work my way amongst you for a few minutes—that is for not more than an hour and a half. (All groan.) What a future we have if we tear ourselves away from the despotia influence of the ever weak-minded, loud-mouthed brute—man. The other day I went to a weak little woman and asked if I could interest her in votes for women. "No," she said, "I want there to be one thing the old man can do without my help." So much for the intellect of men. Down with him. Down with the tyrant—down! Ladies, you are losing something.

ALL (clutching at skirts)—What?

KITTY—Now that I have your attention please listen. The other day I spent an hour with a pitiful old woman and asked her to join our cause. Finally I said: "Do you don't advocate women's rights?" "No," she replied, "I'm going in for one of women's ills." I said, "What is that?" "A widower," she answered.

Signs of the Times

Nine women rushing into a department store, it is a sign the soda fountain clerk is going to dish out nine more college ices.

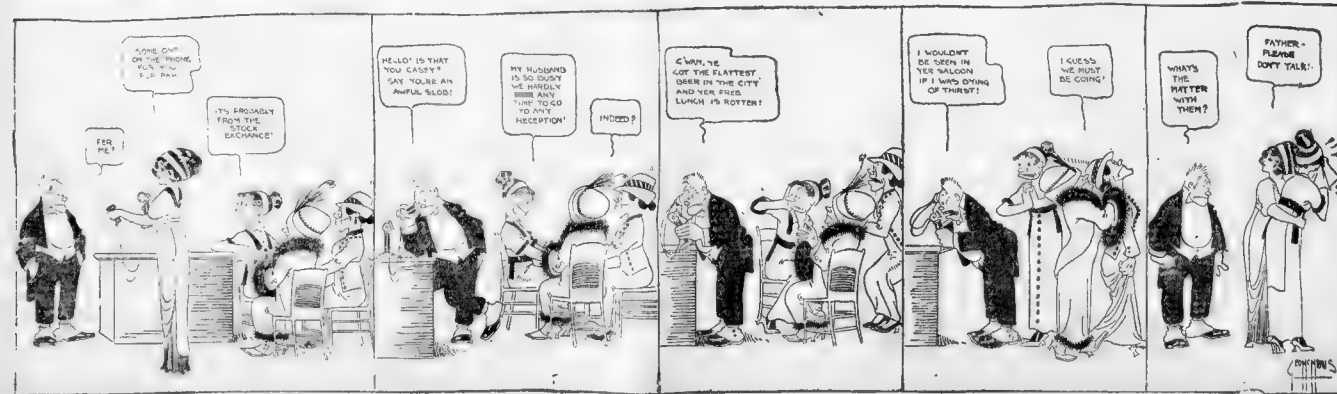
A man telling what all our nation and who should be elected, it is a sign he hasn't paid a poll tax in eleven years.

Anyone laughing at the jokes in theatre programs, it is a sign they are in no condition to be out in public.

A mechanic gazing at a poet and wishing he could write poetry the way that chap can, it is a sign the poet wishes he could make the money the mechanic does.

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



GET READY!
SATURDAY IS

Paul Revere' Pennants

FOR THE Coupon

Clipped from Sunday American And 20c Today's

Regular Price \$1.00. EXCLUSIVE Design. QUALITY all through. University WOOL Felt. Embossed FELTED Letters. UNEQUALLED Workmanship and Material

Size 36 Inches by 15 Inches

You Can Get a DIFFERENT State, College or School Pennant Each Sunday—Any Pennant Coupon, with 20 Cents, Is Good for Any One Pennant Offered at Any Time. You Can Get Each of the First Six Subjects Today



PAUL REVERE

Don't Confuse
THIS Pennant with
the CHEAP Cotton
goods with Painted
letters offered by
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Today You Can Get
Harvard
Yale
Princeton
U.S.A.

Carlisle
PAUL
REVERE

You Must Have One Coupon and 20c For Each Pennant

There is no way to get THIS Pennant without the Sunday American Coupon

Mail Orders Sent Parcel Post Without Extra Charge

Pennants May Be Obtained at

AMERICAN PROMOTION DEPT.

No. 5 Winthrop Square (Just Around the Corner from Summer and Devonshire Streets)

Or at Any of the Following Special Distributing Stations:

BOSTON		FOREST HILLS		CAMBRIDGE		ALLSTON		QUINCY		REVERE		BROOKLINE		WINTHROP		MALDEN		ROSLINDALE		JAMAICA PLAIN		HYDE PARK		ROSLINDALE		JAMAICA PLAIN		HYDE PARK	
J. Hagen	100 Washington St.	J. Hagen	100 Washington St.	J. Hagen	100 Washington St.	J. Hagen	100 Washington St.	J. Hagen	100 Washington St.	J. Hagen	100 Washington St.	J. Hagen	100 Washington St.	J. Hagen	100 Washington St.	J. Hagen	100 Washington St.	J. Hagen	100 Washington St.	J. Hagen	100 Washington St.	J. Hagen	100 Washington St.	J. Hagen	100 Washington St.	J. Hagen	100 Washington St.	J. Hagen	100 Washington St.

Watch For NEXT Sunday's Pennant "THE BEST YET"

The Fight, Ages Long, Against "Vice"

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Great Britain: By the Star Company.

FOR twenty centuries the world of philosophers, of pagans, of Christians, of atheists, and of doubters has dealt with the great question called "Vice." And twenty centuries before our era, and twenty centuries before that the same question was discussed, laws were made, punishments brutal beyond belief were inflicted, religions were manufactured and believed in for their time to meet the "Vice" question.

Still, today, the same question agitates the minds of men, and still "Vice"—something vague and indefinite and not understood, something which is in reality a perversion, and a misdirecting of a fundamental force in Nature, is discussed—and "Vice" still sits triumphant aloft, with religion and morality on one side, and law and violence on the other, vainly attacking the foundations.

One thing has been gained in America, one step forward, most necessary, has been taken.

We have abandoned our foolish, cowardly, Puritanical hypocrisy. And at least we have learned to admit that there IS a question that demands attention.

We no longer turn away, like Pharisees, and pretend that we do not know what exists.

We have found the courage to turn the light on the gutters, to see and to hear the cry of miserable women, struggling in the hands of blackmailing officials, or struggling and shrieking in the horrible prisons to which the "White Slavery" sends them.

One young man with plenty of money, and a great deal of earnestness, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has appointed and equipped a commission for investigating and combating the traffic in women, which disgraces this country and every other country in the world.

He is entitled to credit and thanks for the moral courage which he has shown. And if he should succeed in doing nothing more than compel the public to deal with a great question, and realize its existence, he would still be a benefactor of miserable women and a benefactor of the public conscience.

Unfortunately, the question is so big, and so little understood, that the best of intentions and the most earnest efforts may seem utterly vain.

Our system of society is false, our failure to recognize that men are what Nature has made them, and that moral laws cannot make them over, is largely responsible for the vicious system, the dreadful suffering, and the hideous "Vice."

Men were put upon this earth by a power beyond our comprehension. And that power was determined that we should STAY here, that we should MULTIPLY and increase, that we should make PROGRESS.

And, therefore, the strongest of all man's passions is the passion for self-preservation. Nature compelled him, first of all, to struggle to keep ALIVE on this earth, in which he was and still is so uncomfortable.

And the second deepest passion in man is the passion of reproduction, necessary to the renewal of the species.

Nature intended that man should not only stay here, but leave others to stay and work and suffer as he had done. And hence that dominating attraction which misdirected, perverted and made hideous, we call "Vice."

And, third, it was necessary in the plan by which we are all ruled, that men should progress, that they should rise from absolute bestiality and ignorance to civilization and knowledge. And the third passion in the brain of man was AMBITION, the desire to achieve, the craving for change and accomplishment.

Those three great passions must be studied, they must be regulated. They must be NOT COERCED, BUT DIRECTED AND CONTROLLED, if this world is to know real civilization, and to see an end of what we call "Vice."

The instinct of self-preservation is in man and cannot be got out of him. That is the instinct which makes a man choke another in rushing from a burning theatre, the instinct that sends crowds crowding to the life boats, trampling over women and children when a ship sinks. There is no use calling it "Vice" when a man kills another struggling to save his own life. It is the instinct of self-preservation that will not be held down by law or moralizing. You must educate the man so that he will have an ideal above his own life. AND BESIDES YOU MUST MAKE LIFE SAFE.

And the instinct of reproduction is as uncontrollable as the instinct of self-preservation. For two hundred thousand years and more men have lived the lives of wild



Men Have Talked Against Vice in Public, and Practiced Vice in Private. They Have Made Laws Against Vice as Public Officials, and Have Broken the Laws as Private Individuals. That Which Is Called Vice in a Woman, Is Called Natural and Excusable in a Man. From Beginning to End, Lawmakers, Moralists and Teachers Have Dealt with the Effect and Neglected to Study the Cause. And All of the Time Miserable Woman Has Been the Victim. Are We Any Nearer Than We Were Twenty Centuries Ago in Solving That Which Modern Language Calls "The White Slave Problem"?

beasts, with a few—and very few—exceptions.

Women have been sacrificed, by conquering armies, by ruthless individuals, and by wealthy prodigals. All the preaching, all the moralizing, all the good books and all the good examples have not been able to change man's character, in the man.

But man has been made better by the institution of marriage, by pride in the family, in children, pride in possession, and pride in social respectability.

Man has been made better by religious teaching, and the gradual development of a conscience.

Man is made better when his CIRCUMSTANCES are made better, when his pride in himself lifts him above bestiality and cruelty.

There are crimes that we call "Vice" based on all of the great passions of men, self-preservation, the instinct of reproduction and ambition.

Murder and every crime can be traced to these powerful, dominating forces in the mind of man—when those forces are misdirected and turned into evil directions.

Harmony, noble living, the highest civilization, respect for others, and absolute virtue and morality will distinguish a real civilization, in which these primitive emotions, regulated, directed, powerful as ever, but doing good instead of evil, will be the manufacturing of happiness, and of moral living.

Laws are good, and religions are good, BUT EDUCATION IS BETTER THAN ALL.

And unfortunately, TIME, long, long TIME, and higher standards, based upon happier living conditions alone, will eliminate that horrible degradation which we call "Vice," and which comes from the perversion and misdirection of a natural and necessary power in nature.

Poverty promotes vice at the bottom of the social scale, and false wealth promotes vice at the top of the social scale.

Higher civilization that will wipe out poverty at the bottom, and wipe out frightful waste, dissipation, and extravagance at the top, will also diminish and eventually eliminate the vice that goes with poverty; as drunkenness goes with poverty, and the vice that goes with false wealth, as drunkenness and all dissipation go with false wealth.

Meanwhile it is fortunate that the problem is at least faced and discussed. Men no longer turn away their faces or pretend ignorance when the most frightful crime against womanhood is mentioned.

Fortunately, as in all other things, we can see progress, as things are now.

We do not live at least as they did in Greece, when a woman of evil life was honored, when she was made openly the companion of the most intelligent men, and when the mothers were looked upon with contempt, as men's animals.

We have escaped from the glorification of "vice"

and we have moved it at least from the highest public places to the gutter, the dive, the hidden, secret place.

No man boasts any longer of his immorality.

No country is openly governed by an evil monarch, ruling a weak monarch.

Conditions are better than they have been.

The picture on this page shows a Frenchman's idea of the fight against vice, represented by the woman sitting upon the lion's back. In vain religion and law attack that stone foundation. Or, if they overthrow it, it will be set up again elsewhere.

Fortunately, we know that whoever says that anything good is impossible says what is not true.

A better day is coming. Horrible treatment of women by vicious men WILL end. If we cannot today or tomorrow, or within this or the next century, make all men what they should be and give to all women the make all men what they should have, we can at least, by facing conditions and attacking that which is evil, do our share to make the world and the men in it better.

First, and most important of all, since everything in this world that men do is a question of government, WOMEN SHOULD HAVE THEIR SHARE AND THEIR RIGHTS IN THE WORK OF GOVERNMENT.

Who but women can understand the problem of the brutality of men?

What a horrible farce it is to say that women should be protected, to plan for organized battle against the worst enemies of women, and to allow WOMEN no voice in the making of laws!

Women represents the moral side, THE GOOD SIDE, of the human race. And it is no wonder that men, with their laws and their customs and their vices, are as bad as they are, since they have forbidden the better half of the human race to share in the governing of the race.

To give women their share in Government, first the vote, then a share in public duties, and the greatest influence on public men, will be the first great step in a world-wide crusade against vice.

Second, poverty must be diminished. Not the poverty that holds out its hand and begs for bread, but the poverty that is able to live unmarried, and feels unable to live married.

The man who fights against vice or preaches against vice, and who does not fight or preach against small wages, small salaries, and high cost of living, is a fool or a hypocrite, or a combination of the two.

Enable men to marry young, and women to marry young, and encourage them to marry.

Make it unnecessary for women to work for starvation YOUNG MEN ENOUGH TO WAGES, BY PAYING EACH

SUPPORT A WIFE. Then you will do a great deal to eliminate vice—more than you can do by many investigations and resolutions and sermons.

But above and beyond all, men must be EDUCATED, and that is a slow process.

The mothers must educate the sons, and to educate their sons the mothers themselves must have had education and the responsibility that will come with real citizenship.

It is a long fight of centuries, against vice that stretches behind us, and a long fight stretches ahead of us.

But at least we can punish the man instead of merely punishing the woman, as we have done hitherto.

We can realize that women are ALWAYS THE VICTIM, and find and punish the criminal.

And we can feel and show sympathy for the miserable creature who was stoned by the mob and forgiven by the Divine soul who said to her "Go and sin no more."

He knew what the lawmakers of today should know; he knew what every woman knows, that the sin was not with that miserable woman, when the men would have stoned to death, but with the men themselves.

One fact above all stands out. There should be in this country no "recognition or regulating of vice." The man who talks of establishing a certain neighborhood in which miserable women shall be confined and made the victims of men is a moral brute, beneath contempt.

If you would not talk of regulating murder, if you would not set aside a part of your city where crimes unnamed could safely and lawfully be committed, do not talk of establishing districts or institutions in which there may lawfully be committed the most horrible crime against the human race that can be conceived.

Let us be vicious if we must, hypocrites if we must, but let us not sink so low as to talk of regulating and legalizing crime against women.

lined, that the production of commodities taken in the mass has changed but slightly and also steadily, while the volume of money and its substitutes have been subject to enormous and rapid fluctuations, then the cost of living problem is to a very large extent a monetary problem. In this case the monetary authorities are faced with the situation of "let the punishment fit the crime," or, in other words, "to stabilize the dollar. In other words, if we could make the purchasing power of the dollar stable in terms of commodities we shall have substituted virtually a multiple standard for a single gold standard, and a multiple standard, as Jevons stated, is the more basis of probability, is far more stable than a standard based on one thing only.

Building Ships Within Ships to Make Ocean Travel Safe

The Unique Operation Upon the Giant "Olympic," By Which a New "Skin" of Solid Steel Was Grafted Within the Hull, to Render It as Safe as Modern Shipbuilding Science Can Make It

WHAT is regarded by mariners as one of the most remarkable achievements in modern shipbuilding has just been completed in connection with the Olympic.

Six months' work and the expenditure of over a million dollars have converted this leviathan of the deep into practically two ships in one, or rather a ship within a ship.

This result was brought about by the installing of a complete inner "skin" in the vessel's hull, the object of course, being to make the ship as safe as possible in the light of modern scientific progress.

Hitherto in the construction of ocean-going vessels it has been considered sufficient to design them with only a double bottom in the Olympic this double bottom has now been extended up the sides of the vessel to a point some eight feet above the water line. This is a feat quite unique in modern shipbuilding, although it will be incorporated in all ships built by the White Star line in the future and it is probable the same idea will be adopted by other shipbuilders.

The inner skin introduced into the Olympic was a complete, self-contained, and strongly connected to the outer shell by longitudinal plates and angles and equally strong connections at bulkheads and watertight doors. The space between the two skins varies at different points, at on the average it is about seven feet. If the outer skin were broken in collision or otherwise, this inner skin would be sufficient to float the vessel.

To make this extensive change in the vessel was a herculean task, most equivalent to the building of a new vessel, but a large staff of men were put to work on the job, and it has been completed within schedule time.

The Olympic went out of commission last fall for the purpose of this "operation." It was put on the dry dock of its builders, Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, in addition to the grating of the inner skin it was intended to increase the number and height of the watertight bulkheads.

Some idea of the enormous amount of work involved in the making of these changes may be gathered from the statement that over twelve hundred tons of new steel plates and angles were used, prepared and fitted, and it was necessary to cut out or drill some hundred and thirty thousand holes, while something like a quarter of a million rivet holes were drilled, and an equal number of new rivets hammered home.

To carry out the necessary work all the living bolters had to be removed from their seats and raised considerable heights for the time being so as to leave room for the riveters and plates to work at the inner shell.

These bolters are nearly sixteen feet in diameter and twenty feet long and are made of two-inch steel plates. One of these bolters had to be completely removed from the ship, and to enable this to be done, the forward funnel and uptakes had to be removed.

Then, again, it was found necessary to remove all the auxiliary machinery in the engine and turbine rooms as well as the ship's side valves and fittings, some of these valves being upward of a ton in weight. All the fall shafts, weighing about forty tons each, were withdrawn and the opportunity taken to subject them to most careful inspection before they were replaced.

But despite the magnitude of the work involved, the results obtained are considered well worth it. It is difficult to estimate concretely just how the safety of the vessel has been increased by the installation of this inner skin, except by a comparison between the standard and new standard, which previously extended from the double bottom of the vessel to the upper bulkhead, which was previously extended from the double bottom of the vessel to the upper bulkhead.

The Olympic is divided into fifteen transverse sections or compartments, each being an average of fifty-five feet long. These compartments are separated by the watertight bulkheads, which previously extended from the double bottom of the vessel to the upper bulkhead, which was previously extended from the double bottom of the vessel to the upper bulkhead.

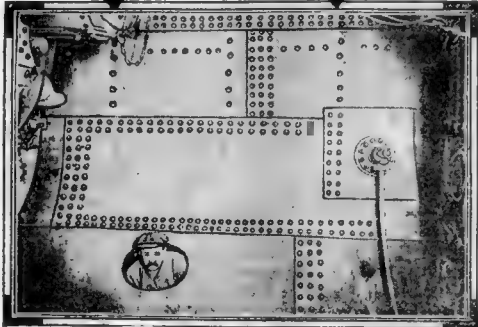


The Magnificent Main Dining Saloon of the Olympic.

Looking out from the saloon, the view of the ship's hull and the surrounding structure is visible, showing the progress of the inner skin installation.

As a result of the introduction of the inner skin on the Olympic and the other important changes which that vessel has undergone, it would now be possible to flood six of her fifteen compartments without serious danger, and with these special provisions it is not considered possible that so many compartments could ever be in that condition. Nevertheless, even in the unlikely event of such happening, the vessel would still float. It is believed in this way everything possible has been done in the light of modern engineering to increase the flotation capacity of the ship under any and all circumstances.

While the work of installing the inner skin was the principal one, the shipbuilders were not content with this. The Olympic was in dry dock, advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded to remodel the vessel in other respects.



Looking Out of the Steel Skin of the Olympic's Inner Hull Into the Wide Space Between It and the New Outer Casing. This Space Varies at Different Points, but on the Average It Is About Three Feet. If the Outer Skin Were Broken by Collision the Inner Skin Would Be Sufficient to Float the Vessel.

The electric machinery room has been subdivided, the main engine room being thus placed in two separate compartments, which, in addition to the special emergency disconnection already provided, should be a further to

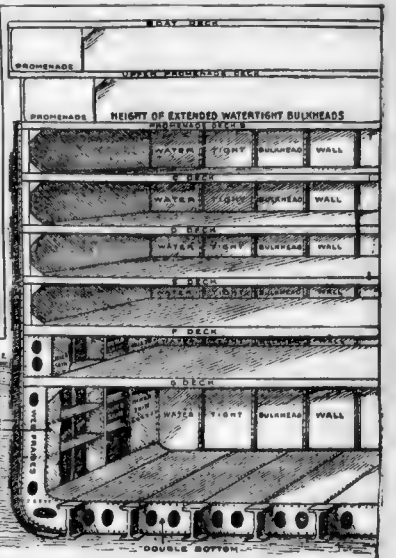


Diagram Showing the Position of the New Outer and Inner Hulls of the Olympic.

the security ensured by a continuous supply of light and a constant power under any eventualities.

In making these alterations to the Olympic, it was found necessary to make very few structural changes, the strength of the vessel under all weather conditions having proved entirely satisfactory.

The restaurant has been enlarged and redecorated, and the dining saloon has been completely remodeled.

which passengers will be served with coffee, liqueurs and cigars after dinner.

The only other vessel equipped with an inner skin is the new British liner, the White Star line's Olympic, which will be the largest ship in the world.

A special feature of the Olympic is the fact that it is the only ship in the world which has been built with a double bottom.

Love Stronger Than "The Woman Thou Gavest Me"

In the April installment of "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," the story of the love between Mary and Frank, the two main characters, is brought to a climax. Mary, who is a young woman of great beauty and intelligence, has been the object of Frank's affection for some time. Frank, who is a man of great wealth and power, has been trying to win Mary's love, but she has been resisting him. In this installment, Frank finally succeeds in winning Mary's love, and they are married.

Mary, that is above the rest of them. I had never seen her before, and I was so struck by her beauty and her intelligence, that I knew I must have her. I had been told that she was a very good girl, and I was so sure that I was right, that I was determined to have her. I had been told that she was a very good girl, and I was so sure that I was right, that I was determined to have her.

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"The Woman Thou Gavest Me," the April number of Hearst's Magazine.

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"I've Been Thinking About Our Affair, Mary," Said Frank. "The First Time I Met You, I Was So Struck by Your Beauty and Your Intelligence, That I Knew I Must Have You." This is the story of the love between Mary and Frank, the two main characters, in the April number of Hearst's Magazine.

MUNSTERBERG APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY TO BUSINESS LIFE

Determines Efficiency of Telephone Girls and Motormen by Tests



HUGO MUNSTERBERG.

When every man and woman is to be a telephone operator, night watchman, a doctor, an engineer, a sea captain, a salesman, a worker in any one of hundreds of different vocations, the test of the psychology expert is going to decide your fitness for your chosen work. Even such widely different conditions as those of farming and love-making can be for the psychological test.

By PROFESSOR HUGO MUNSTERBERG.

Our plan was to illustrate the possibility of applying psychological experiments to the selection of fit applicants, also in cases in which not characteristic mental function stands out, but in which a large number of relatively independent mental activities are in play. I chose as an illustration of such cases the work of operators at the telephone switchboard. A study of the psychological factors in it was strongly suggested by the practical interests of the telephone company. It is a common experience of these companies that demands cannot be fulfilled when a telephone girl has to handle more than 25 calls in an hour. I carried on the first series of experiments with about thirty women, who a short time before had entered into the telephone training school, where they are admitted only at the age between seven and twenty-three years. I examined them with reference to eight different psychological functions. The common tests referred to memory, attention, intelligence, exactitude and rapidity. The memory examination consisted in reading to the women a list of first two numbers of four digits, then two of five digits, then two of six digits, and so on up to figures of twelve digits, and demanding that they be written down as soon as the signal was given. The experiments on attention, which in this case of telephone operators seemed to me especially significant, made use of a method, the principle of which has frequently been applied in the experimental psychology of individual differences, and which I adapted to our special needs. The requirement was to cross out a particular letter in a word printed.

Every one of the thirty women in the class room received the same first page of a newspaper that morning, and I emphasized that it was a new paper, as the newspapers of the country are to secure the desired distraction of the attention. As soon as the signal was given, each one of the girls and to cross out with a pencil every "a" in the text, for six minutes. After a certain time a bell signal was given, and each then had to begin a new column. In this way we could find out, first, how many "a"s were correctly crossed out in those six minutes; secondly, how many letters were overlooked; and thirdly, how the recognition and the oversight were distributed in the various parts of the text. In every one of these three directions strong individual differences were in need noticeable. Some persons crossed out many, but also overlooked many; others overlooked hardly any of the "a"s, but proceeded very slowly, so that the total number of the crossed-out letters was small. Moreover, it was found that some at first do poor work, but soon reach a point at which their work

improved to accuracy of movement, impulsive, demanded that everyone try to reach with the point of a pencil three different points on the table in the rhythm of metronome beats. On each of these three places a sheet of paper was fixed upon a fine cross in the middle. The pencil should hit the crossing point, and the marks on the paper indicated how far the movement had fallen short of the goal. One of these movements demanded the full extension of the arm, and the other two had to be made with half bent arm. I introduced the last test because the hitting of the right holes in the switchboard of the telephone office is of great importance. The last individual experiment was an association test. I called six words like "house," "book," "rain," and had them speak the first word that came to their minds. The time was measured in fifths of a second only, as subtler experiments, for which hundreds of a second would have to be considered, were not needed. In studying the results, so far as the memory experiments were concerned, we found that it would be useless to consider the figures with more than ten digits. We took the results only of those with eight, nine and ten digits. There were fifty-four possibilities of mistakes. The smallest number of actual mistakes was two, the largest twenty-six.

In the experiment on attention made with the crossing-out of letters, we found that the smallest number of correctly marked letters was 107, the largest number in the class was 172. The smallest number of overlooked letters was two, the largest 135; but this last number was in the case of a girl who was quite isolated. On the whole, the number of overlooked letters fluctuated between five and sixty. If both results, those of the crossing-out and those of the overlooked letters, are brought into relation, we find that the best results were a case of 25 letters marked, with only two overlooked, and one of 257 marked, with four overlooked. The very interesting details as to the

various types of attention which we see in the distribution of the overlooked letters were not taken into our final table. The word experiments by which we tested the influence showed that no one was able to reproduce more than twenty-two of the twenty-four words. The smallest number of words remembered was seven. The mistakes in the selection of distances fluctuated between one and fourteen millimeters. The time for sorting of the forty-eight cards between thirty-five and fifty-five seconds; the association time for the six associated words taken together was between nine and twenty-one seconds. The pointing experiments could not be made use of in this first series, as it was found that quite a number of participants were unable to perform the act with the rapidly demanded. Several ways were open to make meaningful use of these results. I preferred the simplest way. I calculated the grade of the girls for each of these achievements. The same candidate who stood in the seventh place in the memory experiment was in the fifteenth place, with reference to the number of letters marked; in the third place, with reference to the letters overlooked; in the twenty-first place, with reference to the number of words recalled; in the eleventh place, with reference to the selection of space perception; in the sixth place, with reference to the association time, and in the sixth place, with reference to the time of sorting. As soon as we had all these results, we put the grades, we calculated the average and in this way obtained a common order of grading. It was not possible to exclude all accidental factors, especially as a considerable number of the girls had equal value to every one of these results. But in this first trial I contented myself with the simplest uniform scheme in order to exclude all arbitrariness, and therefore considered the average of all the grades as the expression of the experimental result. With this average rank list, we compared the practical results of the telephone company after three months had passed. These results showed that sufficient to secure at least a certain discrimination between the best, the average and the unfit. The result of this comparison was on the whole satisfactory.

First, the skeptical telephone company had mixed with the class a number of women who had been in the service for a long while, and had even been selected as teachers in the telephone school. I did not know, in figuring out the results, which of the participants in the experiments then particularly fitted outsiders were. If the psychological experiments had brought the result that these individuals who stood so high in the estimation of the telephone company ranked low in the laboratory experiment, it would have reflected strongly on the reliability of the laboratory method. The results showed, on the contrary, that these women who had proved most able in practical service stood at the top of our list. Correspondingly, those who stood the lowest in our psychological rank list had in the meantime been found unfit in practical service, and had either left the company of their own accord or else had been eliminated. The agreement, to be sure, was not a perfect one. One of the list of women stood rather low in the psychological list, while the office reported that so far as the estimation of the telephone company and two others to whom the psychological laboratory gave a good testimonial, considered by the telephone company as "only fair." * * * I emphasize that this first series meant only the beginning of the investigation, and it can hardly be expected that at such a first approach the most and most valuable methods should at once be hit upon. But it would be most desirable that such studies be carried out at various places, as it is of various schemes in order to come to a more complete knowledge of the problem, which is economically important to the whole public and to many thousands of employees. As soon as methods are really perfected it would seem not at all impossible that by a short experiment of a few minutes' duration the applicants might be saved long months of study and training, which are completely a clear, simple illustration of a method by which, not the specific work is tested, but by which the industrial work of the individual is resolved into a long series of parallel functions, each one of which is tested independently. The experimental aid which the laboratory has to supply in such cases is not a newly invented device, but simply the methods well known as so-called mental tests. The experiments with such tests, by which simple mental functions are measured approximately in short, well-known tests, have been much discussed in psychological circles. * * * On the one hand, the methods themselves have been multiplied; for each mental act like memory, attention and so on dozens of well-tested tests are at our disposal, which are adjusted to the finest ramifications of the function. On the other side the differences in individual differences and in applied psychology have steadily grown, and through it an understanding for the real meaning of the tests has been gained. The relation to the practical problem, however, has not been answered and scientific studies concerning the laws and variations of the mind are in progress. The long series of laboratory experiments carried on with the telephone company, however, are of a different kind, and can never be replaced by the short-cut method of the tests. But where practical tasks of industry, agriculture or medicine, or especially of commerce, are concerned, the method of tests ought to be used. It can be adapted to the special conditions of the work, and the task is to discover the outlines of the mental individuality for particular sections of the work. The real difficulty of the method

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

PRESIDENT LOWELL BANISHES SNOBBERY FROM HARVARD

They say the Harvard "manner" is disappearing. They say the Harvard "style" has gone. They say it is no longer possible to contract panama by riding on a Cambridge trolley car between two Harvard upper classes. Two or three days ago, according to a story told in Cambridge, a workingman asked a Harvard junior for a match and got the match, although they had not been introduced. All of which is by way of reporting the gladsome news that Harvard College is becoming truly democratic. And, everybody says, credit for the transformation belongs to Abbott Lawrence Lowell. Dr. Lowell, one of his admirers said last night, is an aristocratic democrat, or a democratic aristocrat. He is a democrat rather than an aristocrat, but how signally American great wealth otherwise—he lives the simple life of a well-to-do person. Brahmins of the Boston Brahmins, he is able to make the life, the hopes and the aspirations of the poorest Harvard man his own. Descended in two straight lines from the most ancient of New England's aristocracies—grandson of Abbott Lawrence, who early bore an immense fortune upon the textile business; son of Augustus Lowell, who plied other millions in the same cotton industry—Lowell is the one man who, more than any other, has led Harvard to drop the old-time manner and the old-time offensiveness. A manner and an offensiveness which, when the paragraphs and the joke smiths had done with him, made the old-time Harvard man the elder brother of Little Rollo and a first cousin of that Miss Beacon Street who was supposed to wear furs in August. They do say the President of Harvard is happier today than he has ever been in his life before. He sees the passing of the Gold Coast and the coming of a time when all the undergraduates shall be housed in dormitories built and owned by the college. And this is the A. Lawrence Lowell ideal. Harvard men shall make up not many, but one great fraternity. The President of Harvard sees, too, the coming of a time when all the men of Harvard shall meet together in college dining halls, when there shall be no member of the student body living "outside." President Lowell loves his life and his work with a great love. His activities are as inspirations to all the young men who come in contact with him. And this means thanks to his spirit of democracy. His plan for usefulness—practically every member of the student body. Dr. Lowell never liked the Gold Coast. The Gold Coast was the Cambridge district so largely given over to high-priced dormitory buildings—privately owned—where gilded youth—haughty and indolgent—lived. Their Harvard became was ordained that the very wealthy MUST do it—live in a strange mixture of Oriental and Occidental magnificence. President Lowell wants his Harvard men to "mix." He would have them to know one another. He wants the wealthy and ambitious to know the poorer and ambitious. He would have them exchange views



President Lowell, former athlete and lawyer, Mrs. Lowell, President's house, the new residence of President Lowell, on the Harvard grounds, off Quincy street.

and information, in rub elbows, get together for the good of the college and the greater good of their country. And he is making a great success of it. He has held the job five years. That means \$50,000, doesn't it? It is a temptation. It is a long time to hold a job—collective estimate is private wealth at about ten millions, but he has never touched a penny of the \$50,000. Where is it? It makes up a mysterious Harvard fund, a fund which, the Harvard men say, is the President's. It is a fund of \$100,000. A very story goes, inadvertently, and sometimes maliciously, in hints to help deserving students over the rough places. Such is Lowell of Harvard—Harvard '77, his class was who represents in himself a good deal of the Harvard that has passed, or is slowly passing, and yet who stands for all the things that are new—new and more democratic college, college which, better adapted to the men and the communities about it, is vastly more modern than it has ever been in the past. Another commoner is due to the Harvard men are to say, "idly for the Leap into it." Every man of them must have a "leap" into it. The President, by the way, and President Lowell will soon be ready for the test. He will have to swim two thousand miles and more to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. (The Harvard men say that he will have even been in the past.) Another commoner is due to the Harvard men are to say, "idly for the Leap into it." Every man of them must have a "leap" into it. The President, by the way, and President Lowell will soon be ready for the test. He will have to swim two thousand miles and more to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. (The Harvard men say that he will have even been in the past.) Another commoner is due to the Harvard men are to say, "idly for the Leap into it." Every man of them must have a "leap" into it. The President, by the way, and President Lowell will soon be ready for the test. He will have to swim two thousand miles and more to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. (The Harvard men say that he will have even been in the past.)

BEAUTIFUL PLAZA AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROPOSED TO BEAUTIFY UNSIGHTLY TRAIN YARDS IN THE BACK BAY



LOOK at this picture. Then go up to Huntington Avenue and Exeter street and repeat the Boston & Albany Railroad yard, stretching away, far as the eye can reach into the wealthy Back Bay district, the most desirable property in all Boston.

Which do you prefer? This is an artistic conception drawn and designed by William Stevens of the Boston American.

It is possible and practical. Its fruition is being delayed until the Boston & Albany Railroad electrifies.

The Boston & Albany Railroad estimates that it will cost about \$7,000,000 to electrify its system to Framingham, and says it cannot afford it.

This newspaper is today showing the Boston & Albany how it can electrify and make a gigantic profit. In this huge railroad yard there is more than 1,200,000 square feet of area. The prevailing cost of land in this territory is from \$50 to \$100 a square foot. Fifty million dollars would be the value of the property at a very conservative estimate if the Boston & Albany would sell it.

The AMERICAN is showing how the Boston & Albany can have its cake and eat it too, by electrifying. Part of the yard must be lowered about three feet. Much of it does not require lowering. Over the tracks a steel frame roof can be constructed and, to and behold, Boston will have a plaza, the unequalled in the whole world.

Erecting structures over tunnels is today a simple matter. It would be just as practicable to build a mighty steel frame building over this sunken railroad yard as upon any other location. The wide ex-

ceptions and railroad openings in New York leading from the Grand Central Station are to be covered and huge skyscrapers erected upon them in just this way.

There is nothing revolutionary, imaginary, impractical about the scheme.

The Huntington Avenue Improvement Association, of which M. H. Guelstein is one of the most active members, is strongly in favor of this project. In it they see the salvation of the Back Bay and especially Huntington Avenue.

Now this huge railroad yard splits the Back Bay in two. With the yard covered the whole section would take new form. The cost of covering this yard, according to Mr. Guelstein's architect, is not too great and will be more than repaid by leases or receipts from sales of property.

The Sunday AMERICAN does not presume to say that this new addition to our crowded city should be developed in just the way our artist, Mr. Stevens, has suggested.

What Mr. Stevens has done is to show what might be done if Boston were to adopt some of the ideas of famous European cities. If you will study the drawing you will notice that in the center of the picture is a great square.

Copley square, Boston's finest plaza, is about 400 feet square. Mr. Stevens' square is more than 800 feet long and 800 feet wide. It contains four times the area of Copley square. It is as large as the Place da la Concorde in Paris,

Artist Stevens' conception of how the Boston & Albany train yard can be roofed over and made the most beautiful spot in all Boston. In his sketch he provides for a public plaza, a hotel which shall eclipse all others, a municipal building to accommodate all departments of city government, now scattered in several buildings, and an outdoor Greek theatre.

which as everyone knows is the most wonderful square in the world.

Crossing this square might proceed a new boulevard from South Street straight to the South Station over the Boston & Albany railroad, covered of course since electrification. Mr. Stevens has given the following explanation of his drawing.

While the ground plan of the area proposed to be improved is perspective truthfulness in accordance with the map, as regards the magnitude of the buildings here pictured, the artist has aimed to

show the possible rather than the probable, to show a conception to be aspired to, rather than to limit himself to the smaller areas and lower heights originally suggested as being perhaps more practical from a monetary point of view.

To the left in the foreground a railroad terminal is represented, forming an "L" in the rear court of the building. This structure, this edifice, it is suggested, should be a colonial hotel which might be named and occupied by the city's fashionable and wealthy class.

On top of its spire will be seen an immense globe, which is intended as an original architectural feature. The framework of the great hall is constructed of a network of massive bronze parallels and meridians, where, on projecting spokes, are fastened a covering of opaque glass plates, the whole to be electric-lighted within.

The original feature of this suggestion, aside from its magnitude, will be its effect from a short distance when lighted. The pedestal or platform below from where the ball is mounted is so constructed,

as will be seen, as to cast a shadow down the sides of the spire, whereon will be further noted a series of shelving cornice project, to cast a series of overlapping shadows. These formations, when the area is lighted, will immerse the greater part of the building beneath the light in a penumbra of such intensity as to cause the great globe to appear suspended in mid-air in the darkness, like a miniature planet, and so afford an interesting landmark to the city.

The large building to the left of the picture beyond the city square, is intended to represent a city building of such magnitude and simplicity of form as to be in keeping with the great and noble undertaking that will take place within it.

Yet to the left of this is a colossal or amphitheatre for such classic productions as are fitting for art-loving Boston.

Finally, in the center of the square, is proposed a mammoth statue of Progress, fleet and winged-footed, bearing the torch of enlightenment in honor of our general victory and the culmination of these projects.

Psychological Tests on Boston Telephone Girls Prove Prof. Munsterberg's Theory

Continued from Page 4

lies in the ease with which it can be used. A device which presupposes complicated instruments deters laymen and will be used only by those who are well trained.

However, the amateur would not think of constructing and adapting such apparatus himself. But when nothing is necessary but to use words or numbers or syllables or pictures, or as in those experiments which have been just described, newspapers and so on, anyone feels justified in applying the scheme or in replicating it by a new and apparently better one, according to his caprice.

The problem of securing fit motemen for the electric railways was brought to my attention from a paper by a new and more competent man than I have ever met. The paper claimed that there are motemen who practically never have an accident, because they feel before-hand even what the confused pedestrian and the unskilled chauffeur will do, while others relatively often experience accidents of all kinds because they do not foresee how matters will develop. I felt the practical importance of the problem, considering that in this country which have up to 60,000 accident indemnity suits a year.

For instance, the stopping of a car as soon as the danger of an accident threatens is evidently effective only if the movement controlling the lever is carried out with sufficient rapidity. We would accordingly be justified in examining the quickness with which an individual reacts on optical stimuli. If a playing child suddenly runs across the track of an electric railway, a difference in time may decide his fate. But I may say at once that I did not find characteristic differences in the rapidity of reaction of those motemen whom the company had found reliable and those who have frequent accidents.

As a matter of fact, the conditions of good or bad service among the actual employees are not in this reason. In the case of the motemen I abstracted from the study of single elementary functions and turned my attention to that mental process which, after some careful observations, seemed to me the really central one for the problem of accidents.

I finally settled on the following arrangement of the experiment. The street is represented by a card nine half-inches broad and twenty-four inches long. Two heavy lines half an inch apart go lengthwise through the center of the card, accordingly

a space of four half-inches remains on either side. The whole card is divided into half-inch squares which we construct as units. Thus there is in any section one unit between the two central lines and four units on either side. Lengthwise, there are twenty-six units. The twenty-six squares which lie between the two central heavy lines are marked with the printed letters of the alphabet from A to Z. These two heavy central lines are to represent an electric railway track on a street. On either side the four rows of squares are filled in an irregular way with black and red squares of the three first digits, 1, 2, 3. A horse which moves twice as fast as an automobile, which moves three times as fast, that is three units, however, the black digits stand 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

parallel to the track and cannot cross the track, and are therefore to be discarded in looking out for danger. The red digits, on the other hand, are to be taken into account. They move either side towards the track. The idea is that the man to be experimented on is to find as quickly as possible the points on the track which are threatened by the red figures; that is, the letters in the twenty-six units which the red figures would land if they made the steps which their number in-

dicates. A red digit 3 which is four steps from the track is to be disregarded because it would not reach the track. A red digit 3 which is only one or two steps from the track is also to be disregarded because it would cross beyond the track if it took three steps. A red 2 which is three units from the track, a red 2 which is two units from the track, and a red 1, which is one unit from the track, would land on the track itself, and the aim is quickly to find these points. The task is difficult, as the many black figures divert attention, and as the red figures on near or far, are easily confused with those which are just at the danger distance. It was necessary to find a technical device by which movements over this artificial track could be produced in such a way that the rapidity could be controlled by the subject of the experiment, and at the same time measured.

As we had to try various forms of apparatus, finally I found the following the most suitable. The subject was to turn his crank unintermittently until he had gone through twelve cards. Twelve cards, each provided with a handle, lie one above another under a glass plate, through which the upper card can be seen. If this highest card is drawn, the second is exposed. The subject is to push the revolving card against the glass plate. The glass plate with the twelve cards below lies on a black wooden box, and is completely covered by a belt eight inches broad, made of heavy black velvet.

In the centre of the belt is a window four and one-half inches wide and two and one-half inches high. If the front cylinder is turned by a metal crank the velvet belt passes over the glass plate, and the little window, opening, moves over the card with its track and figures. The whole breadth of the card, with its central track and its four units on either side, is visible through it over an area of five units in the length. Then the man to be experimented on turns the crank with his right hand, the window slips over the whole length of the card, one part of the card after another becomes visible, and then he simply has to call the letters of those units in the track at which the red figures on either side would land. If they took the number of steps indicated by the digit.

At the moment the window has reached 2 on the card, the experimenter withdraws that card, and the next becomes visible as a second window in the belt appears at the lower end when the first disappears at the upper end. In this way the subject can turn his crank unintermittently until he has gone through twelve cards. The experimenter notes down the numbers of the cards and the letters which the subject has called. Then he notes the number of seconds required for the whole experiment, from the beginning of the first card to the end of the twelfth, is measured with a stopwatch. This time is divided by twelve, and upon the rapidity with which the crank

is turned. The result of the experiment is accordingly expressed by three figures, the number of seconds, the number of omissions—that is, of places at which red figures would land on the card, which were not noticed by the subject; and, thirdly, the number of incorrect places where letters were called, in spite of the fact that no danger existed. In the results which I have gathered in experiments with motemen, no one has gone to such close-to-the-edge in a shorter time than 140 seconds, while the longest time was 427 seconds. On the other hand, no one of the motemen made less than four omissions, while the worst ones made twenty-eight omissions. The man who takes 150 seconds and makes 111 mistakes would come out to the same standard figure of 450. Yet his characteristic would probably not serve the interests of the service. He would speed up his car and would make a later time than anyone else, but would be liable to accidents. I should consider twenty mistakes with a time not longer than 250, as it is permissible maximum.

I am not, however, motemen whom I examined. The best result was 130, in which 21 mistakes were made and only two omissions made. Results below 150 may be regarded as very good. The man, for instance, carried on the experiment in 130 seconds, 11 mistakes, 2 omissions. His result was 347. From 350 to 450 may be counted as fair, and from 450 to 550 as mediocre, and over 550 as very poor.

Klopphauser Arabians Nightly play "Kismet," with Otto Schinner in the chief role of Aliak the Beger, begins the fourth night of a successful run at the Hollywood Theatre. Tomorrow evening Miss Schinner's impersonation of the Beger or Hagedorn is easily the greatest achievement of his career so far, and establishes him as the leading comic opera singer and actor of the American stage at the present time.

[illegible]

This Is the Motto of Miss Horniman Whose Players Are Coming Here.

"Take your time!" is one of the mottoes of Miss A. E. F. Horniman, whose players are to appear at the Plymouth Theatre. This motto, of course, has reference to making ready for performances. She was recently quoted in the London Star as saying:

"When a play produced by me fails or a performance comes badly, I am not able to say that the fault was because of my lack of time. If I know a play will not put the curtain up on a half an hour, I rehearse it, and all my players rehearse before me, and I am ready to go."

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THEATRES



EILEEN COCHRAN
AT THE
PLYMOUTH



MARY YOUNG
IN "SHE SCOOPS
TO CONQUER"
AT THE
CASTLE SQ



MERCEDES
LORENZ
AT THE KEITHS



VERA
DE ROSA
IN "THE FIRELY"
AT THE SHUBERT

EILEEN COCHRAN AT THE
GAITY

By NICHOLAS YOUNG.

PLAYERS in Eastern cities who have had a few fleeting glimpses of Walker Whiteside in recent years may be surprised to find for a good many seasons the young man was the Middle West's champion laborer in the field of drama and that west of the Alleghenies has been let is regarded by many critics as ranking with Booth's. Mr. Whiteside clung to his Western circuit while other actors were busy conquering Broadway and the East, and when he was launched by Foster A. Condit in the "Typhoon," he was a comparative unknown in the drama of this part of the country. He has done things about Mr. Whiteside's career that are as remarkable as he himself. He is an actor of unusual intelligence and a most capable business man. He was one of the first to see the profitable business in drama in the Middle West, and it was the result of his vision that the Eastern territory open wide to the drama and the first ventured into it with

him. He returns with "The Typhoon," a play written by the intelligent efforts Mr. Whiteside. The play is a drama of the Middle West, and it is a play that has been sent to all of the important theatres and has been received before it was called to the attention of the public. It is a play that has been seen by the public, but little else than Mr. Whiteside's. No great claims are made for the play, but the fact that Mr. Whiteside has written it is a most acceptable entertainment. When the responsibility of the play, the responsibility of the production, falls upon Mr. Whiteside, he has to show how much that responsibility is a most acceptable entertainment that is a most acceptable entertainment. The play has to depend upon the skill of the actor, but to his judgment, where the acknowledged



WALKER
WHITESIDE
AND
FLORENCE
FISHER
IN
"THE TYPHOON"
AT THE MAJESTIC

THE building operations of the new Cort theatre in Park square, which started briskly and promised speedy completion, have not ceased altogether, leaving only a well laid and carefully cemented basement open to public view. Whether the agreement will change Mr. Cort's plans for a theatre in Boston is not known, but the activities on his Park square site of a few months ago have turned to unimpressive silence. On the other hand the new Wilbur theatre on Tremont street will be pushed to an early finish. While actual work on the building has not begun, the plans will be in the hands of the contractors in a few weeks and ground will be broken immediately. The Wilbur-Shubert company announces that many of the best dramatic offerings of the present season's out-

put by the Shuberts will be housed at the new theatre next year.

WITH popular prices at both the Boston and Tremont Theatres, and business at both houses holding close to the limit of capacity, it looks as if a safe and sure idea in the field of entertainment had been overlooked for a long time. With the Tremont and Boston removed from actual competition in the higher priced drama the city settles down to about the proper number of first class houses for this community. With not more than six theatres catering to the two-dollar playgoer there should be good times in store for everybody. Already we have seen the advantages of popular prices for good theatrical entertainment.

MEMBERS of John Craig's Castle Square Theatre Company have resumed their customary morning activities. The long run of "Believe Me, Xantippe" relieved Mr. Craig's actor-folk from the daily rehearsals that belong to a company presenting a new play each week, and if you can take the word of the players for it, there was genuine joy in the absence from morning work. Now that Mr. Craig is through with "Believe Me, Xantippe," it is up to William A. Brady to carry the play into the remote corners of the country. Mr. Brady has secured the rights to the play and will produce it next Fall with Mary Young in the leading role. After her performances this week in "She Scoops to Conquer," Miss Young will retire for the season from the Castle Square company. She is planning now to start abroad on May 10th, to become several months, returning in time to go on a tour with "Believe Me, Xantippe." Miss Young's season at the Castle Square Theatre has probably been the happiest of her professional career. The good fortune that has followed Mr. Craig's operations at that house have, of course, brought it a good deal closer to Miss Young, and in temporarily retiring from the company at the time she is merely embarking upon a well earned vacation.

THE real novelty of the burlesque season will arrive at the Gaety Theatre tomorrow when Billy Arlington and his "Golden Crook" band of entertainers begin their assault on the town. The novelty of the "Golden Crook" is not so much in the general character of its entertainment, but is lodged in the simple fact that it will be the first burlesque show of the season to tempt fate and playgoers without the aid of a Hebrew comedian. If it were not for the familiar Hebrew comedian what would become of burlesque? The answer will be found in the "Golden Crook" offering at the Gaety. More than any other class of character actors in burlesque the men who have portrayed Hebrew types have found easy advancement to the big two-dollar productions.

The Beautiful Mrs. Jordan, by John Hopper, R. A.

King William IV., by Thomas Gainsborough.

Lady Mary Anne Beaumont, by Sir Thomas Lawrence.



Corot's Exquisite Masterpiece, "Orpheus and Eurydice," Bought by Knoedler and Sons for \$75,200.

Too few persons realize what an enormous wealth of art and beauty is concentrated in the great New York art stores of Fifth Avenue today. Here undoubtedly is the art centre of the world, in a commercial sense at least. The art stores of Paris and London are rapidly becoming mere branches of the New York establishments.

It is most important to remember that practically all of this display is open to the public without charge. In nearly every store there is an interesting exhibition to which everybody is welcome without payment. Visitors from London are often astonished at this liberality, for in that city the dealers have always collected a fee at their special exhibitions.

On Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-fourth street and Central Park, there are about twenty high-class art stores, and several of them really attain the dignity of palaces. In this latter class is the building at Nos. 65-67 Fifth Avenue, of M. Knoedler & Sons, the oldest of the great art firms. The new Knoedler building, which has

only been opened about a year, contains one large gallery and two small ones on the ground floor, and one medium sized one on the fifth floor, all with top lights. There are in addition twelve beautiful show rooms, which to the art lover are as good as galleries. Merely to look at the delicately toned carpets of the galleries is a liberal education in interior decoration.

The big gallery is 45 by 24 feet, the largest possessed by any firm in New York. Here there is nearly always an important exhibition, such as that of the American Water Color Society recently held, and sometimes there are as many as three exhibitions at once in the smaller galleries. It is the intention of the firm to hold every season at least one loan exhibition of the works of some notable artist or famous school of artists.

Of this character was the exhibition of Sir Henry Raeburn's works held in January, which was remarkably successful. The firm contemplates organizing loan exhibitions of Gainsborough's pictures and works of the Baroque school in the near future.

It would be a conservative statement to say that there are in the rooms and vaults of this firm \$5,000,000 worth of pictures at present market values. That this is so will be readily appreciated when it is remembered that they invested \$500,000 at three recent picture sales alone during the past three months. They spent \$315,000 at the Borden sale, \$125,000 at the McMillin sale and \$120,000 at the Talmage sale.

Some of the most notable of these recent purchases are illustrated on this page. The painting "Lucretia Stabbing Herself," by Rembrandt, was bought for \$130,000 at the Borden sale. It is considered one of the great works of this very great old master. It possesses in a high degree the mysterious glamor, the richness and warmth of coloring, the wonderful combination of high lights and deep shadows that make the strength of Rembrandt.

Next in value to this is the "Orpheus and Eurydice" of Corot, which was bought for \$75,200 at the recent McMillin sale. It is a very fine example of the work of the great leader of the Barbizon school. The myste-

rious landscape is pervaded by an exquisite softness and sadness, by a haunting beauty. Orpheus, the sweet singer, who charmed gods and men and beasts, was permitted to bring back his wife, Eurydice, from the world of the dead on condition that she should walk behind him and he should not look back at her. The two are depicted at this moment. Poor Orpheus loved his wife so much that he could not help looking at her, and so she was snatched from him and taken back to the infernal regions.

At the Talmage sale in February the Knoedlers acquired several notable examples of the British eighteenth century school. One of these was the charming "Portrait of Mrs. Jordan," by John Hopper, R. A., for which \$23,000 was paid. This picture shows a very lovely, sympathetic woman, with large, gentle eyes, a sensitive mouth and rosy cheeks.

Curious to relate, at the same sale a portrait of William Henry, Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV.,

by Thomas Gainsborough, R. A., was also disposed of. It was bought for \$28,000 by Scott and Fowles. These facts recall a sad story. Mrs. Jordan, who was really a pretty and poor Irish girl, named Dolly Bland, lived with the Duke of Clarence as his wife for twelve years. She bore him eight children, one of whom, the oldest of four sons, was made Earl of Munster. This son's descendant now sits in the House of Lords.

When Mrs. Jordan was verging on middle age the Duke of Clarence, who became King of England in 1830, deserted her and left her in complete destitution. He made liberal provision for all the children, but they were not allowed to see their mother. It is a striking lesson to poor girls not to put their trust in princes.

Other notable purchases by the Knoedlers at the Talmage sale were the portrait of Lady Mary Anne Beaumont, by

(Continued on Next Page.)

"Lucretia Stabbing Herself," a Splendid Rembrandt, for which the Knoedlers Gave \$130,000 at the Recent Borden Sale.



FLIES DISCOVERED OVER THE EARTH

NOW Is the Time to FIGHT THE HOUSEFLY

Few people give thought to the dangers of the housefly during cold weather, when flies are not about the house, but as soon as the warm weather sets in and these health-menacing pests begin to flock about the place, people resort to screens and papers to keep the flies away, and are thus exposed to the flies.

There is no more reason for waiting until flies get into the house before fighting them than there is reason to wait until the house is afire before thinking of putting it out.

It will not be many days before the flies begin to flock into the homes, and it is none too soon to make preparations to repel these unsanitary and really dangerous insect invaders. Everyone knows the real danger of the housefly. It has been spread broadcast until there is scarcely an intelligent community but what contains people who know how the fly can carry all sorts of foul disease germs; how typhoid, tuberculosis and many other dread diseases—even infantile paralysis—can be spread by the flies.

And in a great many homes—in most of them, in fact—some efforts are made to keep these flies out. The trouble is, however, that the fight is not begun soon enough. Flies get into the house. This is a sign that it is time to put the flies under the covers.

As a matter of fact, this should be a sign to do this. The window screens should all be in place, and the screen doors also, long before the flies arrive. It is a good deal like locking the stable after the horse is stolen to wait for the coming of the flies before fighting them. It is so much easier

Do Not Wait to DRIVE THEM OUT, Begin at Once to KEEP THEM OUT

to keep them out than to drive them out.

There are actually scores of different things that one can do to keep out flies and to destroy them. But the time to get ready for this work is now. Do not wait until the leaves are out and the lawns green and the flowers in bloom; do not wait until the balmy days have come, but have your fly traps in readiness now; have your fly poisons in readiness; have your house well screened, and be in readiness to annihilate Mr. Deadly Fly the moment he attempts to poke his ugly, germ-laden forefoot into your house.

If you have a stable, that should be as carefully guarded against flies as your dining table and your kitchen. In fact, you should do more to keep flies from your stable, as they flock about such places and then come into your kitchen and walk across your food or fall into your coffee.

And this, though unpleasant to talk about, happens quite frequently, as everyone knows. Now, the peddled feet of the fly are the lurking places of all sorts of germs, with the chances in favor of these being ten to one that they are deadly germs. Now, the peddled feet of the fly are the lurking places of all sorts of germs, with the chances in favor of these being ten to one that they are deadly germs. Now, the peddled feet of the fly are the lurking places of all sorts of germs, with the chances in favor of these being ten to one that they are deadly germs.

Risky party is good as far as it goes. Be sure and have some on hand the moment the FIRST fly is seen in your home. A trap is much better, and there should always be a fly trap in your kitchen. When the first fly is seen it is not always possible to set the trap, because for people have them in readiness. This is why it is important to prepare to fight the fly long before the fly appears for his disease-spreading Summer visit with you.

Probably one of the best fly traps known was made by A. M. Bull, of the engineering division of the Minnesota State Experiment Station, and which F. L. Wash-



FIG. 1

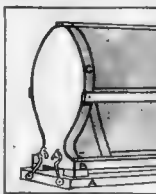


FIG. 2

Fig. 1 Shows Cross Section of the Minnesota Fly Trap. Fig. 2 Shows General View. Explanation of Letters Will Be Found in Text. Twelve Thousand Flies Have Been Caught in One Day in a Trap Like This.

burn, State Entomologist, has described in a leaflet and sent broadcast through the country for the benefit of all who will take advantage of it. It is known as the Minnesota Fly Trap, and has a record of catching twelve thousand flies in one day on a porch near a stable containing a few horses. The cost of the trap is less than fifty cents. It is made of ordinary wire netting and a small amount of lumber. Mr. Washburn's description of how the trap is made and record of what excellent results were secured are given below.

The upper oval part (c) serves as a receptacle which the flies enter through the opening in the top of the middle portion (b) made of screen and shaped like the roof of a house. Under this is the bait-pan (a), upon which rest two tin bait pans. All three parts are held together by the books at each end, as shown.

Space between backboard and middle portion (between a and b) about one-half inch, and between this and bait-pan (c) about one-half inch, which space flies enter. Figure 1 shows a cross-section of the trap, the arrows indicating how the flies enter the bait pan and then ascend through the 8-10 opening above into the large receptacle. Figure 2 shows a general view of the trap.

"We append herewith the result of several days' use of the trap illustrated. These results were reported to the chief of this division by Mr. Dan Nelson, an employee, who was placed in charge of the trap, with the result of keeping a careful record of the flies caught: dairy barn, one day, 1,700 flies; two days, 3,000 flies; dining hall, rear of building, two days, 3,000 flies; same place, two days, 3,000; same place, five days, 15,000 flies; dairy barn, two days, 1,800 flies; dining hall, rear of building, three days, 6,000 flies; same

place, three days, 6,000 flies; same place, one day, 4,200 flies; on the back porch of a dwelling house not far from a stable containing a few horses, two days, 5,700 flies; same place, one day, 15,000 (twelve thousand) flies; same place, one day and a half day, 15,800 (eighteen thousand eight hundred) flies."

"The most important thing in the use of this rather remarkable trap is the bait. Above all things, says Mr. Washburn, be sure and use bread and milk for bait. Be sure, also, and frequently renew this bait. Always have it fresh. Never allow it to dry up, for it then loses its attractiveness. The best way to kill the trapped flies is to immerse the top portion of the trap in boiling water; then destroy the dead flies by burning, thereby getting rid of all the germs that are on them.

Destroying flies by fumigation and poisons are good methods, provided the greatest care is used in the fumigation and in the handling of poisons.

Close the kitchen at night after the evening's work is finished, pour a teaspoonful of carbolic acid upon a tin cup placed in the way, so the fumes will spread over the air surface as soon as possible. In the morning, if your kitchen is fairly tight, all the flies in it will be dead and the acid fumes will have disappeared.

Cobalt is sometimes used. It is efficient when poured in a plate and a cheese cloth laid in it, but it is extremely dangerous and should not be used if there are children about the home, as it is poison. Common black pepper and sugar heated until it dissolves, and poured on a plate, will kill flies, but it is far better to depend upon positively fly-proof screens at the doors and windows, cotton window and attic windows, and screen doors in the cellar entrances or bulkheads, together with good traps like that described above, and only harmless things that, in things that are poison only to flies.

There is really no need of using deadly poisons when there are any safe ways of getting rid of the pests. Eternal vigilance may be tiresome, but it will keep away flies, and it is better to be vigilant and tired than dead because of some dread disease brought into the home by the most dangerous of all insects—the housefly.

Why You SWING YOUR ARMS While You Walk

If you watch people walk you will note that nearly all of them move their arms. If they walk slowly the movement of their arms is scarcely perceptible; if they walk rapidly their arms swing vigorously.

Most people believe this swinging of the arms as they walk is merely a natural swinging motion caused by the movement of the body, just as the tassel of an umbrella will swing when one is walking with it, but this is by no means the reason. The swinging of the arms is a natural motion, but it is a motion that it takes away back to those unknown days when man was a quadruped.

Of course when man was a four-footed animal he walked with his "arms" as well as his legs, and even today, after the thousands upon thousands of generations that have

passed since he assumed an upright position, every time he takes a step his arms move a trifle, involuntarily, as though desirous of taking a step in his turn, just as it did when then, then four-footed, pranced up and down the earth.

Many people can move their arms a trifle, many can move their scalps, and there is an abundance of hair scattered about our arms and legs, now useless, but still the remnants of the abundant coating of hair that once kept our pathfinders warm.

By keeping our minds upon it, we can hold our arms nearly motionless when walking, but let us hurry along, thinking of something else and our arms still swing, proclaiming our descent from four-footed ancestors who walked on four limbs that kept them together.

By WILLIAM LEE HOWARD, M. D.

YET, this is all true—things impressed upon the mind stay a million years ago are still with us to trouble and worry many men and women. Every intelligent person knows that we have reached our present physical condition and shape through a long process of evolution from the four-footed state of existence. It is stated by scientists that we have over eighty rudimentary organs in our body which were of use to us at one time, but about as much use to us now as a buggy wheel is to an automobile. We cannot cast off these useless remnants—not in many generations. However, they are gradually losing their identity and will in time disappear.

It is necessary to get these facts clearly in the mind so that more important facts regarding the remnants left in man's memory may be appreciated, then we shall cease to worry about most of them. These are, for example, superfluous and peculiar psychic disturbances which make life scarcely worth living for certain

persons. Many of these troubles have been treated as diseases of the mind and nervous system, when really they are nothing but remnants of normal acts and feelings produced under a totally different mode of existence.

Talk, for instance, the fear of snakes. This is a fearful state of anxiety and horror in some persons. I have known it to cause a state of hysteria lasting for some time. Monkeys to-day show the same fear, but reasonably so, for serpents seek them for food. Now, when our ancestors were living among trees and their foliage, they had to keep a vigilant outlook for snakes, even in the trees, for these slimy foes could climb after their prey. They also would lie in wait along the startled branches and suddenly about their ankles, necks and heads and grab the unwary. This acute fear of snakes is one of the memories left as a reminder of our past existence.

There are people who cannot stay in open spaces without feeling uncomfortable, and a few really unable to do so at all, on account of a fear which they cannot

explain. This state of the mind we call agoraphobia, and to overcome it one has only to know its origin. In fact, most of all these unaccountable fears can be conquered by a knowledge of their cause and origin. Drugs and other medical treatment in ordinary cases do harm—just face the facts and laugh at your old age grand mother when you picture her running and shrieking from branch to branch to escape the snake or perhaps rushing to the covering of the forest from an open field where she was searching for ground ants.

The farther away from the dark of dark woods, the greater was the danger to our ancestors, so that, in open places, they were always timid and fearful. They could not escape their enemies, snake-toothed tigers and other beasts by running upright; their agility was at its height when climbing and swinging from tree to tree. So, you see, that this fear of open places comes directly down and is nothing to worry about. It means nothing in the way of mild trouble, only that you have inherited a fear from good causes and have not had an insight to its real meaning.

Proving the Actual VALUE OF PERSISTENCY

THROUGHOUT life there are a great many traits and characteristics that go to make the business man, some have faithfulness, others determination, others energy, and so on. But to actually determine the relative value of these characteristics is a most unusual proceeding, and one that reflects great merit upon the man who did this.

In the remarkable book, "How to Get and Keep a Job," Nathaniel C. Fowler has made quite plain the actual value of persistency. He did this by talking with or writing to two hundred ninety-eight American men who had made a great success in life, a success that put them really in the leadership of their class of work, whether it were trade, business or profession.

Mr. Fowler's question was alike to each one of these men. It was "To what one thing, or to what two or three things, do you attribute your success?"

When all these replies were rounded up and tabulated, Mr. Fowler found that persistence led the list. That the ability to persistently stick to their task, whether it was sales, bookkeeping or finding new markets, was what made them successful was the claim of sixty-six of these men. This is the manner in which the author tabulated his list:

PERSISTENCY, stick-to-it-ness, and constancy.	66
Hard work.	59
Industry.	54
Concentration.	25
Earnest desire to succeed.	20
Diligence.	19
Determination.	14
Energy.	8
Total.	298

This shows, not only that persistency is the most valuable thing for a man to have who would succeed, but that those characteristics which are closely allied with it, such as constant hard work and application, are a close second in value.

To the young man who would honestly succeed, then, the first thing to tell him is "Be persistent." The writer believes that he came in contact with thousands of successful business men, men who were, in the common phrase, "self-made," men who achieved something of value through their own efforts, not through capital inherited or otherwise given them, and that he found every one of these men to be persistent.

Nearly all these men selected their walk in life before they reached maturity, before they were out of their "teens," and that by sticking persistently to their plans they built up successes for themselves.

The Way to PREVENT GERM DISEASE in Mind and Body

WE shall hear as Spring arrives much about "wart the fly." So much has been written about the fly and other creatures that it is well understood how the diseases so injurious to man and his neighbors spread and destroy.

So far we have gained much in understanding that if we can destroy, or keep out of our systems, disease germs, there is no reason why we should not live and do good work beyond the grave.

But "swatting the fly" and killing other germ-carrying insects will be of little avail—just a local preventive. We must destroy the breeding places of the carriers. This means that instead of offering school children prizes for a barrel of dead flies, they should be taught how and where they breed. Offering prizes for the discovery of these places is the thing to do. Then the proper authorities will destroy them.

It is the small cities and country towns that need the health. Here are to be found old manure heaps, deserted yards, stagnant pools and other opportunities for the breeding of germ carriers. These places destroyed and new ones again allowed to exist, and we are on our way to live for a century's work—every one of us.

The same precautions need to be taken by each individual. No dirt should be permitted to stay inside or outside; especially inside. Overfatigue allows body pollution because crowds of germs find a home in the body and the sewerage of the whole body. Congestion of the liver is one small, but common, cause of this. "Cold in the head" are often only an effort of nature to rid the system of inflammatory products due to some stoppage of the flow of canal or ducts. Inflammation of the tonsils follows a lethargic system, and then the germs always in the air find a perfect breeding place. Under these conditions man loses much of his recuperative powers and breaks down long before his time.

Constantly clean up the body; then germs find no nests in which to breed. The trees and shrubs in the yard have to get a good spray to their upper branches. They do it by spraying, boiling and twisting with the Spring winds. That twisting and bending expands the pores of the body and allows the germs to enter. So force the sap into every tiny ending. You can do the same by twisting and bending every morning for a few minutes. This sets the fluids of the body even to the finger ends and eliminates the poisonous material. It reduces extra fat, and makes the body a stagnant and keeps for ever a Spring-like condition of all the tissues.

Not only is a clean mind a clean mind. The mind itself can be polluted by a certain form of germ: evil thoughts, malicious intentions, misuse of intellect, activities. Get these out of your mind. Get good thoughts, instructive reading, informative material, put it in your mind.

We do not know, not one of us, the power that lies in a healthy mind because we so seldom have it free from human influences. We are so much concerned to understand, and what the future man will eventually evolve from an unshaped mind is unknown. I believe we will be some sort of an insight into the future existence.

New Art Palace of New York

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Sir Thomas Lawrence; a "Portrait of a Lady," by Sir Henry Raeburn, a Theodore Rousseau and a Jakob Maris.

This house has always been noted for its dealings in the works of the Barbizon school, which once held an unrivaled place in the affections of American connoisseurs. In recent years Americans have grown very fond of the English eighteenth century masters because they make such splendid decorations for our great new houses. In harmony with this development of taste, the Knoedlers have lately bought the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds and his companions as assiduously as they have always bought those of the Barbizon school.

They have also a remarkable collection of the Dutch and Flemish schools. The Italian old masters, too, are well represented among their treasures. This great establishment can offer to the connoisseur masterpieces by Veronese, Correggio, Laib, Bellini, Bordon, Palma, Perugino, Tintoretto and Guardi; by Pieter de Hooch, Ruydael, Van Dyck, Hobbema, Meuse and Tensler; by Vellet, Le Sueur, Fragonard and Boucher; by Lamborn, Hoppner, Raeburn, Lawrence and Romney; by Corot, Rousseau, Daubigny and Diaz. It is a peculiarity of the great art dealers that they will not reveal to everybody all that they have. The modern American collector is attracted to the dealer's establishment by the possibility that forgotten treasures are hidden there.

Why MILK BOTTLE CAPS Should Be Improved

WHEN bottles were finally generally adopted in place of the more dangerous tin cans, after volumes of printed articles and thousands of speeches "amoring for their use," it was believed that about everything possible had been done to safeguard the consumer as far as milk receptacles were concerned. There was some trouble with the cardboard caps, owing to the difficulty of getting them out without squirting milk all over the premises, but little pointed lifts were made for this, and then the caps were made with a little tab to take hold of.

It is this tab which seems to be the great bother, although there is danger in the plain round cardboard caps also, for it is impossible to get these caps from the bottle quite evenly, due to the little groove in the neck of the milk bottle made purposely to keep it in place.

In the restaurants all the year round, and in the delivery teams and freight cars in Summer, these bottles of milk are packed in cases something like beer cases, and to the milk, cracked ice or large ice cubes are placed over the tops of the cases. As every one knows, there is a considerable quantity of dirt in ice, especially where it is used in this manner, and when the bottle of milk is brought into the home or set upon the table in thousands of restaurants where milk is served individually in such bottles there is always to be found a little water used to melt dirt, tiny black specks from the melted ice,

and possibly other foreign matter that has fallen into the cardboard cap, for the top of the bottle forms a cap which holds such dirt.

Now the danger comes in removing these caps. You cannot lift it straight up, unless you pry it out with the knife or fork or lift one up by the little tab (A). One edge must come up first. Now, with a little water on the top containing particles of dirt and no one



knows just what sort of foreign matter (B), the moment this cap is lifted up it all runs off the edge (C) and into your milk! Perhaps if people would always stop and soak up all the moisture carefully from the top of the cap with a napkin, and wipe it carefully, this might be avoided; but very few people will stop or bother to do this, as in the home the maid is in a hurry and yanks the cap out of the bottle as speedily as possible. Inevitably the result is that, no matter how clean your milk was, you have dumped not only dirty water from melted ice into it, but this water has slid along with it and carried into your milk a number of particles of dirt, and this whole milk is contaminated. It does not necessarily follow that deadly germs are always thus introduced into your milk, but there is always the chance of some of this dirt on the paper cap being extremely dangerous. What is needed now is a cap that will slip into position easily and quickly without the need of a woman's thumbs jamming it down, and especially without the danger of dumping a little dirt into your milk every time you remove the cap. Apparently, here is an opportunity for some clever inventor to perfect a cap for milk bottles that will be absolutely sanitary. As yet there seems to be no such cap—at least not in the average restaurant and home have any milk bottles been found with such caps.

Picking A Husband To Fit The Ranch

How Ended the Romantic Quest of a Multi-Millionaire Railroad President's Daughter to Find a Mate Who Would Combine the Virtues of a Chesterfield and a Buffalo Bill

Miss Bessie Yoakum, the Newport-New York - Texas Heiress Whose Unusual Requirement for a Mate Have at Last Been Fulfilled.

"Many an applicant for her hand was lifted into that empty place in her mental map, only to find none fitted."

MISS BESSIE YOKUM, the younger daughter of Benjamin Yoakum, the Texas railroad man and multi-millionaire, has picked out a husband at last. Behind her recently announced engagement to Mr. Francis Larkin, a Princeton graduate, member of a fine old family and millionaire in embryo, lies the story of an interesting, devoted and unusual five years' quest on the part of Miss Yoakum. And here is the story of that search and the answer to the question of those of her friends whom she had not new into her confidence—why did she wait until she was twenty-three before choosing her husband?

Because say the friends in whom she has at last confided, because she wanted a mate who could fit her Texas ranch? Who would, as an artist would say, compare well with the scenery, one who would look well riding a bucking bronco, and also look well falling off said bronco, one who could wear "chaps" with ease and a sombrero with distinction, be able to kill a rattler on the trail and have the proper cowboy's Most of all, a man who would be big enough to take the big West seriously, the ranch just as seriously and who would take hold and run it up to a 100 per cent efficient standard.

But—said prospective mates must also fit well a city drawing room, be able to drink tea without spilling it or making a face, wear conventional evening clothes without looking like a water, and dance the Tango. Because of these last conditions, Miss Yoakum naturally sought her future husband in the Newport-New York set.

"Surely," she thought, "among all the men here in New York I will find my ideal. In Texas, of course, I could easily find the man to fulfill the first conditions, but where could I find the Texas who could drink tea without making a face?"

Miss Yoakum's five-year quest and its present happy result make a most interesting tale as she tells it to her intimate friends over the tea cups in her pink and white boudoir. Only her sister, the handsome Mrs. Pauline Goodie, has known of her quixotic search. Her parents, who have urged her to marry young, have complained that "Bessie was hard to please" but even they did not know why. They did not know that all the time that Miss Yoakum was experimenting with various members of the Newport set, way back in her mind she felt very certain that Mr. Larkin would eventually prove the fit one. Five years ago the Yoakums took a large and expensive house in Newport. They wanted to lease "Crowsfoot," a fine place. But they had to be satisfied with one on the Cliffs. They were welcomed with open arms, for there were two remarkably pretty girls in the family and Benjamin Yoakum was noted as one of the richest railroad men in this country. It was speedily seen that Paul Goodie, the tall, good-looking son of Mrs. Charlie Child, the inside road to Katherine's heart, and the young back, elms of the Circus Set turned to the younger sister.

A steady stream of suitors has since wended their way to the Yoakum drawing room, but one and all they, like the King of France, turn and march home again. In this procession were Cyril Hatch, one of Newport's millionaire bachelor's, usually devoted to Eleanor Sears, the Burke-Roches' train. Mrs. Burke-Roches' sons Charlie Sands, "Stuyvesant" Fish, Jr., oldest son of Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, Ralph Thomas, Henri Martin, the Swiss Attaché, and a dozen other men of all ages.

In the days when the two sisters were small girls running about the big ranch they showed the disparity in their tastes that is still so marked. Katherine, the elder, cared not a bit for the ranch; in fact, she hated it and all that went with it. She would not learn to shoot, she would not ride the broncos and ran away from cowboys and rattlers.

Bessie, the younger, was much braver. She learned to shoot before she was ten years old and rode the worst horses on the ranch before she was twelve. When she saw a rattler she killed it, and when she saw a cowboy she smiled at him. The scenery that made Katherine shudder with dread, made Bessie thrill with joy.

When she entered society she was unhappy because she was compelled to live the life conventional. It was the great difference between the ranch and the men she met in Newport and New York that made her decide to marry only a man who would fit her ranch.

Said Miss Yoakum once: "You see, I was born in Texas, on the most beautiful ranch in the world. There are thousands of acres of the most wonderful hills and rocks and grass fields, and the scenery is thrilling. I always feel like kicking up my heels when I go back. It is nothing like Fifth avenue or any place I have known that it would be."

The man I marry will have to love the ranch as much as I do and he'll have to fit into its life. Therefore, when Cyril Hatch, dark eyed, my terrible looking and a whacking good tennis player, came up the path leading to her heart, she put him to a severe test.

Over the garage in her several houses Miss Yoakum has a gymnasium and shooting gallery fitted up. When Mr. Hatch began to show his interest in her, he said, she took him into the gym and said: "Any man who hopes to win me must fulfill these conditions." And she pointed out a printed list pasted on the wall. Mr. Hatch went over, and his dark eyes grew darker as he read:

What I expect HIM to do

Live with me on my Texas ranch

Wear "chaps" and sombrero

Composse well with the scenery

Ride a bronco.

Kill a coyote.

Keep the trail for twenty hours at a stretch

Kill and dress a steer.

Throw and brand a calf.

Dress for dinner every night

Shoot a deer on the run

When Mr. Hatch read this remarkable list he turned and bravely said that he could but try, and what should he do first?

Mr. Hatch's experience was typical of each man who suffered more than others, but all alike went through the same things. He was willing to live on the ranch, he could shoot very well and was good with a gun. In these two last things the Newport-New York men excel anyway. But he voice broke when he attempted to sing, and when he tried to lasso the Yoakums' pet out in place of a coyote he missed and landed the chaffeur who was passing through the door. The cutaway and stayed for three days.

This was sad, but not half so sad as Mr. Hatch and his later competitors looked when they tried to throw and brand Miss Yoakum's Scotch cow. Mr. Hatch did fairly well until he had to do the chaps and sombrero and pose for his photograph before Miss Yoakum's camera. Sadly she shook her head and said: "Go away, you won't do. You do not fit."

"Neither do the chaps," muttered Mr. Hatch. And he went away. Sad—and not much wiser.



Photo by DAVIS & SUTHERLAND.

How the Fireflies Flash Love-Messages With Their Little Lanterns

THE problem that has interested psychologists for centuries, the mysterious question as to whether such insects as the grasshopper and the cricket hear, or whether lightning bugs and moths are, has at last been answered in the affirmative by two noted scientists of the day. At least, that is the interpretation that may be deduced from the recent observations and experiments of Professor Hans E. Johannes Hopkins University, and Dr. Karl Peters of Berlin, Germany.

The instrumental music of crickets, grasshoppers, locusts and other insects is heard and unappreciatedly read in the exact relationship according to the researches of Dr. Peters. The melodies of these little creatures may be merely noises to birds and men, but they contain the love lyrics and tones of wedding hymns to them. Professor Hans's discovery has to do with the lightning or firefly and cricket, but it contains the learned savants that these "beautiful illuminants of the living summer nights" really are possessed of eyes that see.

Professor Hans studied the behavior of lightning bugs for months, and his observations led him to the conclusion that the female firefly did not wander far from her own friends, but remained more or less in the exact neighborhood where you found her. In brief, the lady bug with the lanterns seemed to find its way to its ally. It crawls or moves about sleepily. The paternalistic, that is to say, the male gently

of the firefly community, are the foragers, explorers, lovers and voluptuaries. It is in the gentle way that they go by around, seeking what he finds, finding adventures and making love. Professor Hans found that the glistening male insect would fly about, when suddenly it would flash its living lantern. If a feminine insect was near, it would flash a weak glow, a twig, or at rest upon the ground, anywhere with a nearby ally. This would flash a shy, almost responsive in the way of a flash of light. First the female, then the male would signal in this way one to the other. This would continue until the lover discovered its timorous mate hiding in the dell. Once they caught up with each other, and found their desire's desire, they would be parting of the true-lovers kind. The conclusion that may be drawn from a careful study of experiments by Professor Hans is that fireflies make animated love by the glow of their wonderful little lights. They must have eyes that see, otherwise the one sex could not respond to the light signals of the other sex.

When all is said and done there is really little difference after all between fireworks and the amours of these little insects. The butterflies, crickets, cicadas, and grasshoppers make love with their little lutes and lyres, man makes love with strung instruments and "little lutes." Lightning bugs make love with the twinkling love-lights of their glowing lanterns. The love-light in the eyes of the human lover, the flash of color in military power and military are much the same sort of thing.

"What a bad influence for the live stock if the author did not conform to the ranch standards."

Each man oddly enough failed on a different count.

Francis Rocha, for instance looked perfectly adorable in the chaps and sombrero; he rode well and sang well, too, but he could not wear in the veracuellar, and he utterly refused to go down to the slaughter house on East River and kill a steer as twice best in Maurice, did not even qualify to that extent. He failed to lasso one of the neighbor's hens, and stopped right there.

Charlie Sands cut through the entire list until he had to stand up against six cactus trees placed one corner of the gym and lean nonchalantly against their stems. Charlie has always been considered rather handsome, but he did not look so under the shade of the cactus. He lost his chance utterly.

Ralph Thomas, who has married Mrs. Frank Gould, looked so perfectly improper in the chaps that he stopped there and would go no further.

Henri Martin, being attached to the Swiss Legation in Washington, refused to live on the ranch, and he was another who failed.

With all these admirers going through their paces, Miss Yoakum was a very busy person. It takes little time to tell, but these adventures and a few others took five years. But all this time there was another who was another qualifying for the place of ideal husband. No one realized it, for Frank Larkin began when he was a student at Princeton.

He went through his paces at the gym at the Yoakum estate in Long Island.

When the day came, last November, when he could slip into his chaps, to be his sombrero perkily

on the back of his head and twist a cigarette while riding bareback around the polo field, Miss Yoakum knew that she was looking at her future husband. But—she would not say "yes" until she had seen him on the ranch itself, until she had tried him with her own hands into the scenery and seen with her own eyes how he composed with it.

Therefore in December she persuaded her parents to go to the ranch for a few weeks' visit and with the party went Mr. Larkin. With Mr. Larkin went the chaps and sombrero and a new rifle.

When the party reached the ranch Miss Yoakum happily discovered that Mr. Larkin composed very favorably for the men here and bred in Texas. He walked with the same swagger, sang well, and talked eagerly of the day when he should kill his first steer.

There on the ranch, therefore, the Princetonian qualified in every particular, he lassoed a coyote on the trail, swore in the veracuellar and killed six rattlers.

"But will he compose well with the scenery, will he harmonize with the cactus?" asked Miss Yoakum of her palpitating heart.

To answer this question she took him one day to the wildest part of the ranch, where the cactus were prickly beyond words and the rocks abounded with rattlers.

Nonchalantly Mr. Larkin leaned up against the cactus trees, rolled a cigarette with his left hand, sang a cowboy ballad with his throat voice, and, when he heard a suspicious sound back of him, twirled around with the song still on his



"Clearly any man who would try to catch a rattler by putting salt on his tail wouldn't do on the ranch."

lips and the cigarette still in his left hand, he issued over and killed a rattler with the gun in his right hand. "You know he's my husband," cried the pretty girl who had put him to this test. But there was more to follow before they reached the ranch house.

On their way home, riding among the clouds, so to speak, a group of wild hogs broke through the bushes in front and charged down on them. The tavalina is a ferocious beast, and attacks humans as readily as small beasts. Mr. Larkin had never seen one, but he had heard of them, and swiftly he jumped his horse and with his new rifle shot six of them. The rest ran away.

The head of the largest hog has been mounted, and will have a place of honor in the future home of the adventurous Larkin. Thus has pretty Miss Yoakum, one of the wealthiest young women in this country, and a round sport, picked her husband to fit her ranch.

How We Look After Death, According to the Conception of Professor Four nier d'Albo, Which Differs Somewhat from That of the Amsterdam Scientists



After You Are Dead—

Interesting "Revelations" of the "Gaseous State of Man" Made to Two Amsterdam Psychical Research Experts by Five Lively "Ghosts" Confined in Air-Tight Cylinders

Amsterdam, April 5. TWO daring Dutch scientists of this city, Professors Matia and Zaalberg Van Zeist, report that they have found incontrovertible evidence of the existence of the soul after death.

"We have had five souls under close and prolonged observation and have had full communication with them on many subjects," the scientists state in their report.

The two men, it may be explained, are believers in the most advanced doctrines of psychical research. They obtained their astonishing results by the following latest psychical research experiments in Europe and America and by studying the latest discoveries of physical science also.

The discovery of the X-rays, radium and its emanations, of the electrical nature of matter and of the more remote vibrations of the ether, has rendered the actions of disembodied spirits more rational than they would have appeared a few years ago.

The two scientists made known to certain advanced thinkers of their acquaintance, who had recently left the world, that they considered the time ripe for a positive demonstration of the existence of the soul after death. They declared that they believed humanity had been educated to a point where it could be convinced of the truth of this fact. From the answers they received from the departed ones, the two scientists have been able to give a full description of the disembodied soul and even to draw a picture of it. The publication of this picture has aroused some hostility to the scientists, as many persons do not like to think that their souls look like the one depicted.

The experiments and all the communications received are published in full in a large volume issued by the investigators in this city. Considerable admiration is expressed for the imagination shown in this compilation, but it is felt that the subject requires further investigation before all the statements are unreservedly accepted.

The persons asked to communicate from "the beyond" were Alexander Grotfald, Magda Veroucline and Helene Bolikoff, three Russians of very advanced philosophical views; Alphonsus Reclus, a cousin of the famous French geographer and anarchist, and Cornelius Hermann, a Dutchman and intimate friend of the experimenters.

Berenon was not dead but dying, at the beginning of the experiment. He was asked to assist by communicating directly with the deceased persons. All of them had been at some time residents of Amsterdam and acquainted with one another.

For the purpose of receiving communications, the investigators constructed a dial bearing the letters of the alphabet and the numbers. Around the dial moved a celluloid hand that could be turned by the slightest breath of air or force of any kind. It appeared certain that if the spirit possessed any physical powers of motion, this picture, however, it could use this instrument and spell out any message he wished.

The investigators sat for seven nights, earnestly asking for messages. In a silent, closed room, with their eyes closed, at midnight, of the seventh night the hand began to move as if with intelligent purpose.

"Who is it?" asked Mr. Van Zeist.

"Magda Veroucline," came the answer.

The Russian girl revolutionist, cut off in the midst of a stormy and passionate career, explained that she had been chosen to speak for the others, and she was quicker minded than any of them.

"What evidence can you give convincing to self-minded persons that disembodied spirits exist?" asked the investigators.

"Construct a cylinder of thick glass lined inside and out with heavy lead. Place a dial on the outside similar to this one and make it so that the hand can be turned by a pin from within the cylinder. Construct the pin so that no material object can enter the cylinder by the hole through which it passes. Have the cylinder entirely closed."

"Then we will answer any questions you may wish to ask. The dial will tell you that we are present. We are convinced that we really exist and are able to pass through solid objects. We are material but impalpable to all human senses, except when we choose to manifest ourselves."

The scientific investigators constructed two cylinders of the pattern indicated by the spirits. The materials were chosen because they would offer an obstruction to the most subtle known forms of activity. The glass would obstruct the electric current and the lead the emanations of radium and the X-rays.

The scientists added various substances and devices, which they believed would make it additionally proof against any known form of physical action.

When the cylinders were completed and placed in position, communications from the five souls soon began to be received.

All five of them entered one cylinder and each of them signalled his or her presence on the dial. Then they passed into the other cylinder and signalled the fact. Every one gave ample evidence of his identity by relating facts which could only have been known to him on earth.

Alphonsus Reclus, the Frenchman, related the circumstance that he had left an old family silver ring, under an assumed name, at a pawnbroker's shop in Amsterdam, shortly before his death. The investigators went to the shop and found the ring, as described. After a few weeks' experimentation it was found desirable to have a more rapid method of communication than the alphabetic dial furnished. A telegraphic receiving device was then attached to the cylinder. With this the spirits could send messages by the ticking of a needle against a celluloid drum. They were thus enabled to communicate with a rapidly approaching ordinary conversation.

The most interesting communications continued to be received from Magda Veroucline, the Russian revolutionist.

"What evidence do you wish to give that you are familiar with matters now passing on earth or are taking some share in them?" was one of the questions asked.

"You have heard of the mutilation of the picture of Ivan the Terrible and his son," by Ilya Repin in the Imperial Gallery, at Moscow," she answered.

This startled the investigators, for it was only that morning that they had read in the newspapers of the mutilation of this celebrated work of art. A man described by the newspapers as an artist of disordered mind had sprung at the picture and made great slashes with a knife across the faces of the Tsar and his son.

The picture is a very extraordinary and awesome one. The Tsar Ivan the Terrible, who slaughtered thousands of his subjects out of mere wanton cruelty, killed his only son in a fit of passion. Immediately after the act he was stricken with remorse and seized the dying youth in his arms, calling upon the Almighty to bring him back to life again. It is in this moment which has been represented by the artist.

The remorse and agony of the father are represented with remarkable power, skill and insight into human nature. The artist has thus converted what was really a hideous and brutal murder into an appeal for sympathy for the perpetrator.

The picture indicated irreparable damage to it, for he drew his knife repeatedly across the Tsar's face, thus marring the expression which was the great force of the work. It is hardly likely that this can be satisfactorily repaired.

"We, the spirits of the revolutionists and reformers, who have left the earth, look counsel together and decided that this picture should be destroyed," continued Magda Veroucline from her cylinder.

"We inspired the arm of the man who destroyed that picture. He was no madman. He was a man of sense and intelligence. He aroused evil passions that degrade humanity and keep it down to the level of the lower animals. We believed as strongly as ever in the right of the people to rule themselves, but we knew the goal to be attained can only be reached by the ways of love, gentleness and reason."

of their intangible persons.

The soul is very fine gas held together by electricity and can pass through all solid substances.

When the body dies the soul leaves it. This is the essential part of the act of death. The soul being infinitely light rises from the body into the heavens, but after a time it acquires powers of locomotion that enable it to go to any part of the universe.

The souls are visible to one another. The soul at first retains the form of the body but this becomes modified. The limbs are

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"Ivan the Terrible, After Murdering His Son," by Ilya Repin. A Great Picture in the Imperial Gallery, Moscow, Mutilated by a Fanatic. The "Spirits" Told the Professors That They Inspired the Man to Ruin This Picture.

Why Suffragettes Should "Break Hearts, Not Windows"

By Mrs. Havelock Ellis
(The Celebrated English Author)

LAWSLESSNESS and disorder are what women wish to abolish; why introduce new methods of old abuses? The argument that the hunger strikes were to enforce the proper treatment of prisoners as political offenders is illogical. Window-smashing is not a political offense any more than burglary. However honest the motive behind it, it still remains an anti-social act.

The latter-day methods of the militants are unworthy of their great organization and of their brilliantly

clever women. To persist in them now is a suicidal policy. The hour has surely struck for militant deeds that these. No great movement, like this woman's movement, can afford to waste time and energy on either petty ambitions (for in this sense it does matter by which society the vote is won) or antiquated or ruinously methods.

That the militants have in their excellent organization, combining with their able reckoning with average human nature at its weakest and at its strongest, but it up a policy of pugilistic politics no one can deny. But pugilistic politics have not come to stay. The vitality behind this new manifestation of the suffrage movement, those women who have not affected but real, which counts price and even death little and justice much, has come to stay, and in every day drawing into the suffrage movement those women who have militant tactics but who love bravery.

The danger war, if it still must be war, must consist in the breaking of hearts, as mothers break their hearts, rather than in the smashing of windows. Woman must first be a slave-driver. Let her be as cruel to making a pudding as of laying down the law for the perfection of other people's lives. Let her study

experience as well as the wonderful art of living. Let her voice not be heard so much in the streets as in the every day matters she can most readily handle. The little things really count the most in bringing a final day of reckoning.

The truly maternal woman sees beyond politics. She sees a day ahead when, even if politics organized and allowed averted labor war, women enough to avail themselves of the base opportunities given. For that day to come every woman who sees must act according to the light within her and the opportunity afforded her from outside. While she is busy smashing windows she may be neglecting her real chance, and real chances rarely offer twice.

It needs intelligence, control, dryness, patience, and no concession. It is the rejection of the maternal woman who wants to have not only herself but all her children.



"The 'Spirits' Moved in and Out of the Two Air-Tight Cylinders and Signalled Their Presence to the Watching Professors by the Spinning Dial, Curious Notes and Long Telegraphic Messages."

no further use and the spirit takes a form like a vast ameba, because that is best adapted for passage through space at great speed. This speed is so great that it would seem to earthy senses that the soul has the power of being everywhere at once. In reality it moves from place to place.

Souls immediately after death dwell in the air above the earth. The favorite dwelling place of the majority of them is about thirty miles above the earth. Those whose earthly affections or interests are particularly strong linger nearer the earth. They are the ones who furnish the ghosts and the various phenomena that occupy the students of psychical research.

The longer the soul has left the body the less it is bound to a rule, to revisit the earth. It becomes unable to communicate clearly with the living. The wars, crimes and passions of earth cause unbearable pain to its delicate organism.

When this state is reached, the soul acquires the power of leaving the earth's atmosphere. It finds successive dwelling places on Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. These planets have reached a higher degree of civilization than the earth and a

purified soul is able to communicate with their inhabitants without suffering a shock to its feelings.

Eventually the soul is able to leave the solar system and wander at will through all heavenly space. This is complete emancipation.

"It will be ages before I shall leave the vicinity of the earth, because I am so tied in it by my passions and the terrible struggles in which I look part while there," explained Magda Veroucline. "I have no wish to leave it yet. We are free to develop as we wish."

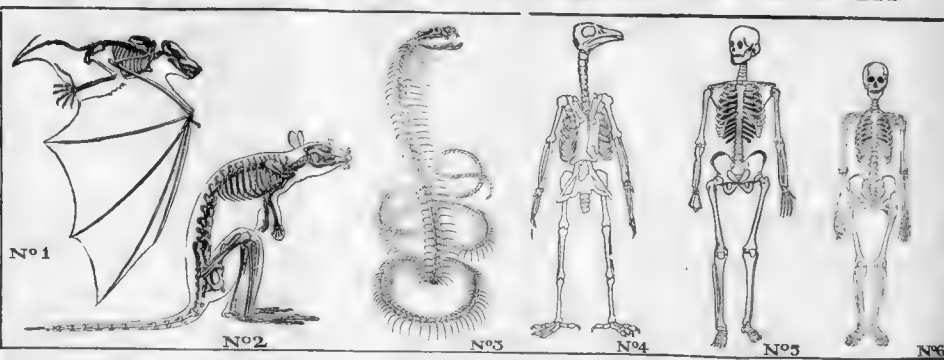
The soul possesses eyes and these are indeed the most conspicuous feature of its intangible body. These eyes are enormous and are able to see to the limits of the universe. They have the power of perceiving the ultra-violet rays and are consequently able to see through solid bodies.

The souls retain their sexes but they are no longer husbands and wives. Those that have a true affinity for one another, come together in pure and delightful union.

The souls in the cylinder were often in a merry mood. Sometimes they sent queer ethereal jokes over the wire and at other times they made peculiar noises and a



"WOMEN Will Rule the Air"



No. 1—The Skeleton of a Bat, illustrating the quadrupedal or "All Four" position of flying. The Primitive Tendency of Woman Toward That Position Gives Her One Advantage Over Men in Reaching the Aeroplane.

No. 2—The Skeleton of a kangaroo. The gigantic Leap of This Animal Are Made Possible Largely by Its Combination of Right and All Four Attitude—A Position into Which Women Fall Naturally When Pileting an Aeroplane.

No. 3—The Skeleton of a snake. The Reptile, although It Originally Sprung from the Same Ancestor as the Bird, Has a Combination of Skeletal Structure—Which Man Shares in a Lesser Degree—That Absolutely Forbids It from Flying.

No. 4—The Skeleton of a Bird. In Lightness of Frame and Structure It More Closely Resembles the Skeletal Formation of Woman, Whose Specific Gravity, the Scientists Say, is Less Than That of Man's.

No. 5—The Skeleton of a Man. The Bones Are Heavier and More Compact Than That of Woman. The Chest Is Larger, Showing the Need for More Air—A Matter of Importance in a Harsh Atmosphere.

No. 6—The Skeleton of a Woman. The Slight Difference Between It and That of the Man Gives Her an Enormous Advantage and Puts Her More on a Level with the Creature That Flies Naturally.

Better Than Men for Flying Because They Are More Primitive, Not So High Strung, Feel Pain Less, See More, Have No Concentration, Sneeze Less Heavily and Are Closer to the Quadrupeds--Claims the French Government.

Making Its Foremost Woman Aviator a Chevalier to Encourage Others

Eight—That her senses are less violent.

The perfect aviator, says the report, amplifying these points, needs not nerve, but comparative nervousness. The possession of what is called "nerve" implies a psychological conflict in which courage is continually overcoming fear. The truly courageous man is he who fears something mightily, but who goes on and fights in spite of his fear. The man who "never knew what fear is" is not truly courageous, in the higher sense, because it does not require courage to fight something of which we are not afraid.

The "higher courage" is positively detrimental to the aviator, the experimenters say, because the psychological conflict between "nerve" and fear uses up energy and keeps the aviator at a tension which does not allow the highest efficiency as a flier. Consequently, the type that makes the perfect aviator is the one that is nerveless, who has no conception of fear and faces the perils of the air courageously because he does not recognize that there are any perils.

Woman, it was found, has this quality to a surprising degree. She has it because she is still the primitive sex, has developed less than man, not only physiologically, but psychologically. Back in a far distant age man and woman were almost equally nerveless. But

man's activities caused him to acquire finer and more delicate nerves. He has steadily become more nervous and more sensitive to pain. This incapacitates him for the conquest of the air, while woman's lack in these respects fits her for it.

The comparative insensibility to pain is important because many an aviator has dropped to death because the stinging cold of the upper altitudes has caused him, momentarily, to lose control of his machine.

Again, in driving an aeroplane, the aviator's position is more nearly quadrupedal than in any other form of locomotion. The aviator almost literally flies on all fours. He does this because he can attain the best balance in this position. Here the same primitiveness which gives woman the lead in nervousness, also comes to her aid. She is of structure more nearly the quadruped than is man. It is more natural and easier for her to drop on all fours and she can get about more freely in that posture than man can. Dr. Havelock Ellis makes the assertion that the realization that woman "is still anatomically a quadruped is the greatest surgical triumph of the nineteenth century."

In this connection he pointed out a woman's own remark, saying that it is needed to keep organs developed by nature for a horizontal position, in a vertical one.

Man having learned what woman has only imperfectly, instinctively, she still needs no corset. This quadrupedal tendency, together with the fact that her bones are lighter and she has less specific gravity than man, aids her in flying, as it does in swimming. When timidly she does not restrain them women are much better swimmers than men.

The field of woman's sight is larger than man's. The report states it thus: "The arc of a woman's vision is nearly twice that of man."

In other words, while man, trained to concentrate his sight upon one object, sees with only a limited part, the centre, of the retina of his eyes, a woman's vision is wide, side-gazing habit, of look's, so to speak, out of the tail of her eye, has kept the faculty of sight throughout the periphery of her retina.

While looking straight ahead she can see what is going on either side of her and for a short distance behind her. This power she shares with the savage and most of the lower animals, and a rabbit and she being about equal in this respect.

The faculty is enormously valuable in the air. Graham-White, among others, has said that it is of the utmost importance to the aviator to be able to see every change in the skies above him and the land about him. Trees moving in a breeze far to the left may be a danger signal, which will meet disaster to the aircraft if not heeded. So of changes in clouds. The country under and the air about are filled with more signs to the perfect

A Photograph of the Late Harriet Quimby, the Queen of American Flyers in Women and One of the Very Few Women to Lose Their Lives in Aviation. She is Shown Climbing Into Her Aeroplane.

airship pilot than the breast of the Mississippi is to the steamboat pilot—and Mark Twain has told of their complicity. The peripheral sensitiveness of woman enables her to see these signs where man's concentrated sight misses them.

In the same way what the late great psychologist, William James, called her "dispersed attention," has helped in her a tremendous power of concentration. This is her primitive spouse, or slater, lacks. Man concentrates his attention. Woman scatters hers. Man thinks of one thing at a time. Woman

Why HOME-LOVING Woman Is the Best Air Woman

By Dr. A. Monne Lesser.
(Former Chief Surgeon of the Red Cross of America.)

There is truth in the contention that woman—because of her primitive qualities—may yet rule the air. But the type of woman who will do so is the quiet, stay-at-home woman—the housekeeper, housewife and mother.

That it should be so, the woman of the hearth, instead of the woman of public action, is capable of scientific proof. Since the dim ages of the world, when men and women were of equal primitiveness, man has developed far, and a penalty of his mighty concentration has been an acute tension of the nervous system and a corresponding sensitiveness to pain.

If men were called upon to bear the pain that is visited upon women—only in maternity, they would suffer doubly, and many of them would die. Even lower pains, ordinarily borne by women would send them running about the house screaming. They could not endure what women bear because women have a greater capacity for

suffering. All this is due to their greater nerve tension, which has come with their greater advance from primitiveness.

The greater nerve tension has produced a different kind of nerves. Scattered through the membranes of their bodies are nerves of a finer, more delicate order. Men sneeze more violently than women because in the membrane lining of the nose are a finer grade of nerves, more delicate, more sensitive to intruding dust or to changes of temperature.

The woman who has developed along lines of domesticity has little or no such nervous sensitiveness. Her sensibilities are coarse, because they have never been developed to the fine, delicate order of man's. It is not, according to some aeronauts—Claude Graham White, I believe among them—not nerve, but lack of nervousness, that makes great aeronauts. Nervousness during an ascent is fatal. That state which we term "nervousness," the absence of finely attuned nerves, is better than courage in an emergency.

Importunability is a safeguard, and the women of low order of nervousness is importunability.

One type of woman should be barred from the air, and that, unfortunately, is the type

flying corps. A special law will have to be passed making them eligible to army service.

The French are the most gallant of nations. But they repudiate the suggestion that they are crowding women queens of the air to make up for what they might put upon them by air, which never carried or piloted a woman angel. Their course is a sternly practical one, they say, and Miss Dutrieu's election to the ranks of a Chevalier is a part of a practical campaign.

Dr. Lesser's statement follows:

That would rush into it. That is the woman who is the opposite of the primitive—the advanced woman.

In the last hundred years a minority of women has developed enormously in mental, and in the acuteness of nervous organization that accompanies a high order of mentality.

This minority of their sex has developed with nerve, equally with them, and their nerves have attenuated to the fineness I women who are childless, and who have developed almost abnormally their minds. Such as these, laboring under all the disabilities of men by the fineness of their nervous organism, should never be permitted to make an ascent.

Take a woman from the nursery, from the ironing table or from beside the kitchen range, but not a woman from the desk or studio, to make the conquest of the air!

In such a woman as I first described the primitive qualities have remained—the "peripheral vision," the "dispersed attention," the lack of necessity of the violent sneeze. The other sort is too highly developed, too machine-like, too highly strung for successful aerial

Mrs. Gerin, an English Woman, as Aviator to Whom England Will Give Victorian Cross

Miss Dutrieu, the Daring French Girl of France, Who Has Been Made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

MALE HELENE DUTRIEU, the "Hawk Girl of France," has just been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor as a reward for her skill as an aviator. Miss Dutrieu is one of few women to receive this decoration.

France has given it to her because the Bureau of War has become convinced that women make better aviators than men, and so, in its struggle to perfect its aeroplane service, wishes to encourage women to enter that field of action.

The great ambition of the French is to keep far ahead of all other nations in aviation. The belief that the victories of the future will belong to those who are strongest in the air has become firmly ingrained in the national mind. Therefore, France is spending more than any other nation on this branch of service and is making extended and varied researches into the problems and possibilities of aviation.

In the course of these experiments, not long ago, a series of tests were made to determine the effects of altitude and speed on the human body and to test the reactions under the conditions of flying. Both men and women were used in the experiments, and when the results were tallied it was found that the woman had outstripped the men on all points.

Other experiments were made and the experts in charge, as a result, have come to the surprising conclusion that women make so much better aeroplane drivers than do men that in the future she will literally rule the air.

The report of the scientists to the War Department, as called for Paris, gives eight controlling factors for this superiority:

First—Because woman is more primitive than man.

Second—Her nerves are not so delicate, and so she is less nervous.

Third—She feels pain less than man does.

Fourth—She needs less oxygen in her breathing.

Fifth—The arc of her sight is nearly double that of man.

Sixth—She has the faculty of "diffused attention," which man ordinarily lacks.

Seventh—That her specific gravity is less than man's and that the slight difference in her skeletal structure gives her an enormous advantage in the air over her heavier, more compact mate.

LIFE IN NEW YORK'S UNDERWORLD

Jack Rose

By Jack Rose



As I said last Sunday, I have tried to give the public the benefit of all the knowledge, advice and warnings my experience in the Underworld has made known to me. But I know very little of the real secrets of great criminals. I was a gambler and not in the confidences of the famous professionals. A great public service still remains to be rendered by revealing the secrets which are never told, and by proving convincingly that crime does not pay—but this valuable service can only be rendered by somebody whose lifelong experience in every field of criminal work qualifies this person to speak with authority.

Sophie Lyons, whose first article appeared on this page last Sunday, is the most famous criminal of modern times. Her own experience covers every specialty of crime, and for twenty-five years she was the trusted confidant and associate of the group of expert burglars whose startling operations included not only nearly every State in the United States but all of the leading countries of Eu-

rope. Indeed, many of the great burglaries and robberies during this period were planned by Sophie Lyons, and she herself often personally executed the most critical portions of the work.

Sophie Lyons was a "thief from the cradle," as one Chief of Police said; at the early age of six years she had already been trained by her stepmother to be a pickpocket and a shoplifter. A beautiful child, with engaging manners, she became remarkably proficient and developed into such a skillful and resourceful criminal that the great bank robbers of the day sought her advice and help—she became the "Queen of the Burglars."

"I did not know it was wrong to steal; nobody ever taught me that," Sophie Lyons wrote last week on this page in telling the pitiful story of her childhood. "What my wicked stepmother told me was wrong and what I was punished for was when I came home with only one pocketbook instead of many."

This remarkable woman easily stands at the head of what might

be called "successful" criminals. Her profits from her criminal enterprises were more than a million dollars. And yet Sophie Lyons declares that crime does not pay—and since she has put her former career behind her and has devoted her brains to honest business she has accumulated a fortune of half a million honestly acquired.

Drawing from her amazing experiences in the Underworld the case of the burglar who stole the famous \$125,000 Gainsborough painting, Sophie Lyons selects this wealthy thief to-day as an example of why crime does not pay. Adam Worth, or Harry Raymond (as he was known to his friends), was associated with Sophie Lyons in many enterprises. He was known as the "Prince of Safe Blowers," accumulated a handsome fortune, built a millionaire's residence in a fashionable London suburb, and maintained a yacht with a crew of twenty men in the Mediterranean. And yet so "successful" a thief as this very "Prince of Safe Blowers" is selected by Sophie Lyons as an example for her article on this page that CRIME DOES NOT PAY!

JACK ROSE

WHY CRIME DOES NOT PAY.

Written by Sophie Lyons

The Most Famous and Successful Criminal of Modern Times, Who Made a Million Dollars in Her Early Criminal Career and Lost It at Monte Carlo, and Has Now Accumulated Half a Million Dollars in Honorable Business Enterprises

It was on the morning of May 15, several years ago, that the manager of Agnew's great art gallery in London turned the key in the lock of the private gallery to show an art patron the famous "Gainsborough." His amiable smile faded from his lips as he came face to face with an empty gilt frame.

The great \$125,000 painting had been cut from its frame.

Who stole this masterpiece? How was it stolen? Could it be recovered?

The best detectives of Europe and America were asked to find answers to these questions. They never did. I will answer them here for the first time to-day.

The man who cut the Gainsborough from its frame was a millionaire, he was an associate of mine, he was a bank burglar, Adam Worth, or Harry Raymond, as he was known to his friends, did not need the money and he did not want the painting—he entered that London art gallery at three o'clock in the morning and took that roll of canvas out under his arm for a purpose that nobody suspected. I will explain all this presently.

I have said that Raymond was a millionaire, and I said in my article last week that crime does not pay—how is it possible to reconcile these two statements? We shall see.

Among all my old acquaintances and associates in the criminal world perhaps no one serves better as an example of the truth that crime does not pay than this very millionaire burglar; this man who had earned the title of the "Prince of Safe Blowers" for a time he seemed to have everything his heart could desire—a yacht, servants, liveried equipages, a mansion, and it all crumbled away like a house of cards, vanished like the wealth of Aladdin in the Arabian Nights. And so Raymond, most "successful" bank robber of the day, lived to learn the lesson that crime does not pay.

Raymond was a Massachusetts boy—bright, wide awake, but headstrong. Born of an excellent family and well educated, he formed bad habits and developed a passion for gambling.

Raymond's First Crimes

Unable to earn honestly all he needed to gratify his passion for gambling, Raymond soon drifted into the company of some professional thieves he had met in the army. From that time his downfall was rapid; he never earned another honest dollar. Like myself and many other criminals who later achieved notoriety in broader fields, he first tried picking pockets. He had good teachers and he was an apt pupil. His long, slender fingers seemed just made for the delicate task of slipping watches out of men's pockets and purses out of women's hand bags. Soon he had plenty of money and a wide reputation for his cleverness in escaping arrest.

Aside from his love for faro and roulette Raymond was always a prudent, thrifty man. In those early days he picked pockets so skillfully and disposed of his booty to the "fences" so shrewdly that it was not long before he had enough capital to finance other criminals. The first manifestation of the executive ability which was one day to make him a power in the underworld was his organization of a band of

pickpockets. Raymond's word was law with the little group of young thieves he gathered around him. He furnished the brains to keep them out of trouble and he cashed to get them out if by chance they got in. Every morning they met in a little Canal street restaurant to take their orders from him—at night they came back to hand him a liberal share of the day's earnings.

But even the enormous profits of this syndicate of pickpockets were not enough to satisfy Raymond's restless ambition. He began to cast envious eyes at men like my husband (Ned Lyons), Big Jim Brady, Dan Noble, Tom Bigelow and other bank sneaks and burglars whom he met in the places where criminals gathered. These men were big, strong, good-looking fellows. Their work looked easy—it was certainly exciting. They had long intervals of leisure and were always well supplied with money. "If these men can make a good living robbing banks," thought Raymond, "why can't I?"

It was through Raymond's itching to get into bank work that I first met him. One day he came into a restaurant where my husband and I were sitting, and Mr. Lyons introduced him to me. I myself saw little in him to impress me, but when he had gone my husband said, "That fellow will be a great thief some day."

Ambitious to Be a Bank Burglar

It was hard for a young man to get a foothold with an organized party of bank robbers, for the more experienced men were reluctant to risk their chances of success by taking on a beginner.

"No doubt you're all right," they told him, "but you can see yourself that we can't afford to have anybody around that hasn't had experience in our line of business. It's too risky for us, and it wouldn't be fair to you."

"But how am I going to get experience if some of you chaps don't give me a chance?" Raymond replied; but still he got no encouragement from my husband and his companions.

"All right," he finally said one day "I'll show you what I can do—I won't be asking you to take in with you; you will be asking me."

So Raymond, in order to get experience, cheerfully made up his mind to make his first attempt in that line alone. He broke into an express company's office on Liberty street and forced open a safe containing \$30,000 in gold. The inner box, however, in which the money was kept, proved too much for Raymond's limited experience. To his great disgust daylight came before he was able to get it open.

Tired and mad, Raymond trudged home in the gray of the morning, dusty, greasy and with his tools under his arm. The newspapers printed the full details of the curious failure to reach the funds in the express company's safe, and Ned Lyons and his companions guessed very quickly whose work it was. Meeting Raymond a few days later, they accused him of having done the bungling job. He admitted that the joke was on him, and they all laughed heartily at his effort to get some experience.

"You're all right," said Big Jim Brady



Sophie Lyons—the "Queen of the Burglars"

"You've got the right idea—that's the only way to learn; keep at it, and in a week's time you'll be asking for your money some day."

His next undertaking was more successful. From the safe of an insurance company in Cambridge, Mass., his native town, he took \$20,000 in cash. This established him as a bank burglar, and he soon became associated with a gang of expert cracksmen, including the Marsh, Bob Cochran and Charley Bullard.

Robbing the Boylston Bank

Raymond was very proud of having gotten a footing among the big bank burglars, whom he had long looked upon with respect and envy. After several minor robberies Raymond became unwise, and declared that he wanted to do a really big job that would win him something that would astonish the police and would merit the respect of the big professional bank burglars.

Being a native of Massachusetts, he decided to give his attention to something in his own State. He made a tour of inspection of all the Boston banks, and decided that the famous Boylston Bank, the biggest in the city, would suit him.

And in picking this great bank Raymond had indeed selected an undertaking which was worthy of his skill and daring.

On Washington street Raymond's quick eyes at once discovered a vacant shop adjoining the Boylston Bank. He rented this shop, ostensibly for a patent medicine laboratory, filled the windows with bottles of bitters and built a partition across the back of the shop. The partition was to hide the piles of debris which

would accumulate as the robbers burrowed into the bank next door; the bottles in the window to prevent passersby seeing too much of the interior.

When news of this clever ruse of Raymond's came out in the papers after the robbery I made a note of it and used the same idea years later in robbing an Illinois bank at its president's request. That is an interesting chapter in my life which I will give you soon.

Careful measurements had shown where the tunneling through the thick walls of the bank could best be bored. Work was done only at night, and in a week's time only a thin coating of plaster separated them from the treasure. The robbers entered the vault on Saturday night, broke open three safes which they found there and escaped with a million dollars in cash and securities. After the crime America was not safe for Raymond, so he and his comrades, including Charley Bullard, fled to Europe.

In Paris Bullard opened a gambling house, and there Raymond lived when the criminal ventures from which he was amazing his first fortune permitted.

And now there entered into Raymond's life a very remarkable romance, which almost caused him to return to America. In one of the big Parisian hotels at this time was an Irish barmaid named Kate Kelley. She was an unusually beautiful girl—a plump, dashing blonde of much the same type as Lillian Russell was years ago. Bullard and Raymond both fell madly in love with her.

The race for her favor was a close one, despite the fact that Bullard was an as-

complished musician, spoke several languages fluently and was in other ways Raymond's superior. The scales, however, were surely turning in Raymond's favor when the rumor that he was a bank robber reached Kate's ears.

Raymond admitted this was the truth. But he never attempted to take advantage of his friend Bullard by telling Kate that he also was a thief. That was characteristic of the man. Criminal though he was, he never stooped to anything mean or underhanded, and would stand by his friends through thick and thin. Instead of trying to drag Bullard to disapproval with him, he pleaded with Kate to forgive his past and to help him make a fresh start.

"Marry me," he urged, "and I'll never commit another crime. We'll go to some distant land and I'll start all over again in some decent, honorable business."

But Kate would not be persuaded. She could not marry a self-confessed thief—no, never! A month later she married Bullard, little dreaming how glad the American police would be to lay their hands on him. Raymond was best man at the wedding, and to his credit it should be said that the bridal couple had no sooner well-wisher than he.

Raymond's Great Disappointment

Kate never realized how she had been deceived until several years later, when Bullard was given a prison sentence for running a crooked gambling house. She got the feeling of the facts then, and her husband confessed the rest. By this time, however, she had two little children, and her anxiety for them impelled her to become reconciled to the situation and stick to her husband. After his release they left the children in a French school, returned to this country and took a brownstone house at the corner of Cumberland street and De Kalb avenue, in Brooklyn. Here they installed all the costly furniture, bric-a-brac and paintings which had made Bullard's gambling house one of the show places of Paris.

Soon afterward Raymond also came to America, although there was a price on his head for his share in the Boylston Bank robbery. He lived with Kate and Bullard until later's jealousy caused a quarrel. Then he went to London and laid the foundations for the International Bank of America, which for years he had his headquarters in his luxurious apartment in Piccadilly.

With Raymond's cool, calculating brain no longer there to guide him, Bullard became reckless and fell into the hands of the police. He was sentenced to twenty years in prison. For her own and her children's support his wife had nothing except the rich contents of the Brooklyn house. She tried various ways of making money, but failed, and was at last forced to offer a quantity of her paintings for sale in an art store on Twenty-third street.

It was on one day she met Antonio Terry. His father was an Irishman, his mother a native of Havana, and he had inherited millions of dollars in Cuban sugar plantations. Young Terry was a native of New York, and he had inherited millions of dollars in Cuban sugar plantations. Young Terry was a native of New York, and he had inherited millions of dollars in Cuban sugar plantations. Young Terry was a native of New York, and he had inherited millions of dollars in Cuban sugar plantations.

lived until 1895 and left an estate valued at \$6,000,000. She passed her last years in a magnificent mansion on Fifth avenue, surrounded by every luxury.

Kate Kelley's refusal to marry Raymond was one of the great disappointments of his unhappy life. He married another woman, but I am sure he never forgot the winsome Irish barmaid who had won his heart in Paris. "What's the news of Kate?" used to be his first question whenever I arrived in London, and his face would fall if something prevented my seeing her on my last visit to New York. Had this woman become Raymond's wife I am confident that the whole course of his life would have been changed, and that the world would have something to remember him for besides an unbroken record of crime.

Planning the Gainsborough Robbery

As I have said, Raymond had not been long in London before he had forced his way into a commanding position in the criminal world. The cleverest thieves of every nation sought him out as soon as they set foot in England. They sought his advice, carried out his orders, and gladly shared in the profits of some of their illegal enterprises. Crimes in every corner of the globe were planned in his luxurious rooms and there often the final division of booty was made.

No crime seemed too difficult or too daring for Raymond to undertake. He had almost unbroken record of success, getting large amounts of plunder and in escaping punishment. Crimes that gave the underworld such confidence in him and made all the cleverest criminals his accomplices. Another reason for his leadership was his unwavering loyalty to his friends, and his readiness to sacrifice his release as the law he own liberty were at stake. It was his loyalty to a friend of mine that led him to plan the robbery of his bold theft of the famous Gainsborough portrait for which J. Pierpont Morgan later paid \$125,000. Here is how it came about.

Warren was in jail in London for his share in one of Raymond's forgeries. He was a great favorite of Raymond's and Harry would be he would have him out before his case ever came to trial. This, however, was no easy matter, because England is not like this country, where almost anyone can furnish bond. The bondsman in England must be a freeholder and of good property.

While Raymond was searching his file for a name for some way out of the difficulty, he and an English thief named Jack Phillips happened to be walking through Bond street and noticed the large number of fashionable carriages stopping at Agnew & Osipson's art gallery. To tell the truth, they curiously entered the gallery and found a crowd of people gathered about a wonderful portrait of a man which had been painted by the master hand of the great artist Gainsborough.

It was Gainsborough's masterpiece, and the Agnews were considering a number of bids that had been made for the painting. They had one offer of \$100,000 from an American, but they were holding it on exhibition in the belief that a still better bid would be made.

Raymond stood long and thoughtfully on the edge of the crowd, studied the painting, took in the doors, walls, windows, chatted with an attendant and said to himself: "I have the idea," exclaimed Raymond the instant they were in the street again. "We'll steal the picture and use it as a club to compel the Agnews to go bail for Tom Warren."

"You don't want that picture," said Phillips. "It's a clumsy thing to do anything with."

"Of course I don't want the picture—but Agnew does," Raymond replied. "If I get

It and send word that Tom Warren, who is in jail, knows where it's hidden—don't you suppose Agnew will hurry down to old Bailey Prison, bail poor Tom out mighty quick and pay him something besides if Warren digs up the picture for him?"

"Way, of course he will," persisted Raymond. "And it's the only way I can see to make sure of getting Tom Warren out before he is called for trial. When they try him, they'll convict him; and then it's too late."

Phillips was not enthusiastic over the scheme. In the first place he thought it too risky. Even if they did succeed in getting the picture he feared it would arouse the telephone company and they would, however, was a man who seldom hesitated from a decision, no matter how sickly it had been made. He argued away John E. Edlin's objections and with the assistance of John Edlin's attorney, whom they won to their confidence, they proceeded to their plans for the robbery.

It was decided to make the attempt on the first dark, foggy night. Elliott was to be the "lookout" and keep a watchful eye on any of the army of policemen and private detectives who guarded the gallery's treasures. Phillips was to serve as the "stapleholder." On his broad, powerful shoulders, the light, agile Raymond would mount like a circus performer, climb through a window and cut the precious canvas out of the frame. It was a job fraught with the greatest danger, for the gallery was carefully protected with locks, bars and, besides, no one could tell when a policeman or detective might ap-

A thick fog settled down on the city the night of May 13, 1876. Under its cover the thieves drew out to make their descent on the gallery early the next morning.

Just as the clocks were striking three, Raymond stole cautiously into the alley at the rear of the Agnew gallery. Then he was joined after a judicious interval by his two comrades.

Elliott rem, ined near the mouth of the alley to watch for "bobbies." Raymond and Phillips stealthily made their way over the high fence and into the window where all was about eight feet from the ground.

Straining his ears for any ominous sound, Phillips braced his big body to bear Raymond's weight. Then he made a stirrup of his arms and Raymond sprang like a cat to his shoulders.

Crouching in the darkness, Elliott watched and waited while Raymond applied his jenny to the window. "Click," came the satisfying sound of the latch. The same was cautiously raised and held. Raymond dropped to the floor inside.

"Luckily for the owners of the Garage," bemoaned the watchmen were asleep on an upper floor. Raymond, with the cleverness characteristic of that profession, took his way to the front door to see if he could unfasten it and thus provide a second avenue of escape for use in an emergency. The locks and keys were rusty, but he got the door open.

the dim rays of his dark lantern he
saw the gallery a pride—the famous
drough, hanging on what picture
he knew as "the line"—that is to
say at five feet from the floor
—was as quiet as the grave. A
Question gave Raymond a start—but
They only a cat that came mewing out
at darkness. Outside a cab rattled
—the heavy tread of a policeman's
—echoed through the street.
Raymond procured a table, which he
placed before the portrait. By standing

top. With a long, sharp knife, he carefully slashed the precious canvas from its heavy gold frame.

As soon as the bottom corners Raymond's knife made a series of peculiar signals. Later he cut from the portrait a little piece that matched these jagged lines. This was to send to the Agnews as evidence that he really had the picture.

After cutting the picture out, Raymond rolled it up in a piece of paper, strapping and buttoned it underneath his coat. Then he went out the same way he had entered, being careful to close the window behind him. With his companions he returned to his Pilecadilly house and hid in a closet the picture which he hoped

Next morning all London was in a fever of excitement over the loss of the Gainsborough. The Agnews offered \$5,000 for its return and soon increased the reward of \$15,000. A hundred of the best detectives in Scotland Yard scoured the city for clues.

doors of the gallery had not been tampered with. The fastenings of a rear window were broken, but the watchman averred that no thief could have entered there as they had been sitting close by all night.

In all London the only persons who had no theories to advance as to the Gainsborough's fate were Raymond, Philips and Elliott. They quietly waited for the excitement to subside, realising that the public mind in its present state was altogether too hazy to think of attempting to negotiate for the picture's return.

Meanwhile something happened to make the Gainsborough of no use to Raymond—his friend Warren was released from jail through the discovery of a technicality in his indictment. The famous portrait now became a veritable "white elephant." Raymond dared not return it—he feared to leave it in storage lest some one recognize it. So he carried the roll of canvas with him about the world until later, when, through "Pat" Sheedy's aid, he returned it to the Agnews and secured \$25,000 for his pains.

And that is the history of what happened to Gainsborough's famous "Duchess of Devonshire" painting, which is now in J. Pierpont Morgan's private art gallery on Madison avenue, New York. As I said before, the picture was sold for \$100,000. If, neither wanted the picture nor the money it represented, Raymond cut that painting from its frame as an act of loyalty to the fellow who had helped him to use it as a powerful lever to make sure that he would be a free man.

And right here, before going on with the episodes of Raymond's remarkable life, I must mention another gambler, "Pat" Sheedy, the New York gambler, happened to be the person who sold the picture to the Morgan collection. I met him long before that "Pat" Sheedy and I were together. After Sheedy lost much business and money, he turned to selling pictures of a fortune by gambling, he built up a considerable business in the sale of pictures in the sale of stolen paintings." Through his wide acquaintances he formed a considerable business in the sale of stolen

men who could afford to buy rare paintings and the clever criminals who knew how to steal them. Raymond took up the stealing of paintings when he became too old and too well known to the police to attempt more profitable kinds of robbery, and it was through Shedy that he disposed of most of them.

A number of years before Raymond died he met me in London and asked if I could do some business for him. Being in need of ready money, I readily agreed. He took me to his apartments and handed me two paintings, which showed at a glance that they were the work of a great artist.

Was Robbed of \$1,000,000

quick eye at once discovered a vacant lot. He rented this shop, ostensibly for a business with bottles of bitters and sodas. The partition was to hide the entrance as the robbers burrowed into the building to prevent passersby seeing too easily their way through the brick partition. On one Saturday night and secured

"I got these from a cathedral in Antwerp," said Raymond. "I want you to take them to New York and sell them to Pat Sheedy for \$75,000. If he won't give that, bring them back to me. I'll pay you well for your time and trouble."

Accordingly I sailed for New York. By wrapping the pictures in some old clothes at the bottom of my trunk, I got them by the customs inspectors without any trouble. I had then never met Sheedy and it occurred to me that if I had to leave the pictures with him he might try to take advantage of my ignorance of art by substituting copies for the originals. So, before setting out for Sheedy's office in Forty-second street, I took an indelible

As I had expected, Sheedy asked me to leave the pictures until the next day as he was not sure he could afford to pay \$75,000 for them. The next day he put me off with some other excuse, and so it went on for two weeks until I felt sure something was wrong. Then one morning he handed me two pictures, saying:

"Sorry, but I don't think these are worth more than \$10,000. If you'll take that for them, I'll buy them."

Of course, I told him my instructions were not to accept a cent less than \$75,000, and if he didn't want to pay that I would have to take them back to London. I was about to roll them up, when I chanced to think of looking for my initials. They were not there—Sheddy was trying to palm off cheap copies on me in place of the originals. Quick as a flash, I pulled out the revolver I always carried in those days; shoved it right under

He was considerably amazed at this warlike nerve on my part, but still had nerve enough left to argue that those were the pictures I had given him. But I was not to be tricked like that. Finally he went into an adjoining room and after him with the door pulled open a drawer and took out the canvases which had my initials on the back. I carried them back to London, where Raymond sold them for \$75,000, of which he gave me \$10,000. I sold many stolen paintings to Shedy after that, but he never tried to take ad-

Raymond often used to tell me that all his bad luck dated from the night he stole the famous Gainsborough. If the portrait really was a "hoo-doo" its evil influence was a long time in taking effect. The two or three years after his robbery of the Agnew gallery saw the most daring crimes of his life and the money they yielded made him a multi-millionaire. Even his heavy losses at Monte Carlo could not seriously affect a fortune which was being steadily increased by all sorts

He lived like a prince in London and Paris, owned several race horses and maintained, besides a sailing yacht, a palatial steam yacht with a crew of twenty men. He liked to vary the monotony of his cruises by deeds of piracy as sensational as any Captain Kidd ever attempted. On one such occasion he robbed a post office on the island of Malta; on another he attempted to loot a warehouse on the docks at Kingston, Jamaica. This last exploit would have ended in his capture by a British gunboat which pursued him for twenty miles had his yacht not been a remarkably speedy craft.

Raymond was a natural leader of men and he had a sharp eye for able assistants. In his gangs were the greatest experts he could collect around him. Raymond was not a technically educated machinist, and he felt the need of an expert mechanic. For a number of years he watched the work of various other bank burglars and gave especial attention to any work that showed peculiar mechanical skill in get-

Finally Raymond got his eye on a very promising young burglar named Mark Shimburn, who turned out to be a perfect wonder as a safe opener. Shimburn had served an apprenticeship in a machine shop and soon got a job in the factory of the Lilly Safe Company. Locks and safes had a peculiar fascination for Shimburn and he rapidly mastered the whole scheme, theory and practise of lock-making and knew the weak points not only of the locks his own company made but also of all the other big safe makers whose locks and

Shinburn was just the man to fit into Raymond's band of experts. He had the peculiar and valuable technical knowledge that Raymond lacked. Raymond would select a bank, study the habits of the bank clerks, survey the situation and lay out the plans-for the job. Raymond would execute all these preliminaries and would lead his men into the bank and face to face with the safe; but at this point Shinburn would bring his genius into action and Raymond would stand by holding his



Just as the clocks were striking three Raymond stole cautiously into the alley at the rear of the Agnew gallery. Then he was joined after a judicious interval by his two comrades, Elliott and Philips.

Elliott remained near the mouth of the alley to watch for "bobbies." Raymond and Phillips asthlessly made their way over the back fence and to a rear window, whose sill was about eight feet from the ground.

Straining his ears for any ominous sound, Phillips braced his big body to bear Raymond's weight. Then he made a stirrup of his hand, and Raymond sprang like a cat to his shoulders.

Crouching in the darkness, Elliott watched and waited while Raymond applied his jimmy to the window. "Click!" went the piston/hammer, not ten

dark lantern and watching Shinburn with silent admiration.

On his return from a series of bank robberies on the Continent, Raymond took apartments in the house of a widow who lived in a beautiful neighborhood in Mayewater, a suburb of London. He became in time much attached to this woman and her children, and lavished every luxury on them, including the education of the girls in the best French schools. For years this family never suspected their benefactor was a criminal, but supposed him to be

When the eldest daughter's education was finished Raymond married her. She was a beautiful woman, but a weak, clinging sort of creature—very different from strong, self-willed Kate Kelley. Although passionately fond of her, Raymond's attitude toward her was always that of the devoted father rather than the loving husband.

After his marriage Ryumond made money a career attempt to reform. He became a student of art and literature and for months at a time would live quietly in his London home or on board his yacht. Then the old life would call him—he would mysteriously drop out of sight for a few weeks and with the aid of some of his associates add another crime to his record.

On one of these occasions he and John Curtin, a desperate burglar, went to Liege, Belgium. Their object was the robbery of a wagon which carried a large amount of valuable registered mail.

Raymond had fitted a key to the lock on the wagon and had sent a decoy package, whose delivery would accomplice the

Through unfortunate dishonesty of friends

N
ing E
Mike's
Other



The sash was cautiously raised, and Harry Raymond dropped to the floor inside.

Raymond procured a table, which he placed before the portrait. By standing upon it he was barely able to reach the top. With a long, sharp knife he carefully slashed the precious canvas from its heavy gold frame. Raymond neither wanted the picture nor the money it represented. Raymond cut that painting from its frame as an act of loyalty to a fellow thief who was in trouble—to use it as a powerful lever to get Tom Warren out of prison.

The small unguarded at a Martin was to delay the late Raymond climbed up the wagon and rifled the

and Tragedy

essly failed to carry out assignment and the driver in the act. He was arrested and given the first and since he never received any labor. With the loyalty was famous Raymond was to reveal the identity to whom fully he owed and Curtin escaped to

entence began rumors in prison of the undue fee and Curtin. He investigated and found them true. Ignorant at his wife's friend's treachery, he

Did Crime pay Harry Raymond? Invested his natural endowment of resourcefulness, daring, energy and reverence in criminal enterprises—a hunted, hungry, trembling outcast, half his industry and intelligence lost in honest business as would have him a great and enduring fortune—respected name. For the sake of the daily great criminals, he the small airplane have an hope

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The Things Not Found in A Fish

When a FISH Diet Is BETTER THAN MEAT

FISH has long been heralded as a great brain food. This is because it contains phosphorus to a considerable extent, and phosphorus is demanded in the diet of brain workers by many ex-hat men in beef. All this is rather puzzling to the ordinary mortal who is honestly seeking a diet that will give him a healthier body and a more active brain.

The truth of this whole fish question has probably never been set forth clearer or better than by that celebrated expert on diet, Dr. Arnold Leland, of Carlsbad, who has traveled the world over and studied mankind, their various foods and the effects of these foods.

Dr. Leland explains this long-discussed fish question by declaring that some fish contains no more phosphorus than beef, but that other fish, especially the smaller fish, contains far more. And then, right

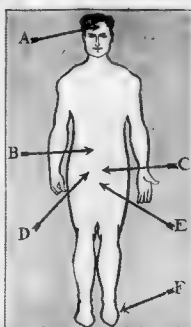
It Gives ENERGY WITHOUT DISTURBING THE BRAIN, and Helps Cure Many Disorders

on top of this, the eminent food specialist declares that it is really the easy digestibility of fish that makes it a valuable food for brain workers rather than any excessive amount of phosphorus it might contain, although he admits phosphorus is also valuable.

When food does not digest easily the indigestion naturally disturbs the brain so that most work is normally, and so those scholars and others who stick closely to fish diet had so little trouble with digesting their food that there was no ill to disturb their wains, hence fish became known as a great brain food.

But there are other, and probably more important, reasons why, upon a great many occasions, fish is better for you than meat. If you are possessed of a weak stomach, yet your work demands a lot of food to enable you to retain your energy, fish may be better for you than meat, because even the fatty fishes are so easily digested.

For people suffering with various diseases and disorders, fish is of great value as a food. For people suffering with kidney troubles, or liver disorders, or with gout, fish has a great advantage over meat as a food because it contains much albuminous matter. To put it plainly, the pure white tender meat of the fish does not contain so much waste matter as meat, which is full of quantities of fibrous matters, and, of course, all extra waste matter in food, all matter that cannot be digested and assimilated, is just so much more work for the organs to dispose of.



Fish Furnishes (a) Mental Activity; (b) Digestion; (c) Kidney Disorders; (d) Liver Trouble; (e) Diabetes, and (f) Gout.

As important a feature of a fish diet as any, probably, is the fact that, with few exceptions, according to Dr. Leland, fish contains less uric acid and less meat and so it is difficult for a person with gout to give up meat, this trouble can be overcome to a large degree by having the patient change gradually from all meat to fish, and then to practically all fish until the gout is overcome.

Fish is also a valuable food for those suffering with diabetes, because fish causes much less sugar than meat, and sugar, of course, or anything that makes quantities of sugar, is fatal in diabetes. In treating his patients at Carlsbad for diabetes, Dr. Leland found that a fish diet, combined with green vegetables and some carbohydrates, such as fruit and rye bread, was of great value. He also found fish to be a valuable diet in the treatment of hardening of the arteries.

Still another peculiarity concerning fish, and also another great point in its favor, is that it is a splendid stepping stone between a meat diet and a strictly vegetarian diet, when such is needed. People who cannot shift at once from meat eating to nothing but vegetable food find they can change gradually from meat to fish and from fish to all vegetable.

One of the most important things to remember in connection with all this, however, is that the value of fish in the instances just explained depends entirely upon the freshness of the fish. The fish must be fresh, otherwise all its value is lost and more harm than good results. State fish, aside from its

dangers of ptomaines, is apt to bring on eczema. Then, again, many good fresh fish are spoiled by bad sauces, rancid butter, or spoiled cream. Fish sauces form a valuable means of eating the fish.

Smoked fish is quite as digestible as the fresh fish, but the dried and salted varieties are no so good. The best method of cooking is to bake or fry, for by boiling it generally happens that much of the savory and valuable food elements are boiled out in the water. It generally takes an hour longer to digest meat than fish.

The fatty fishes are salmon, herring, eels, carp, whitefish. The lean fishes are pike, haddock, trout, perch, cod, plaice, sole and turbot. It should be remembered that the lean fish will keep better than the fatty variety, but that all fish should be eaten as soon after they are taken from the water as possible. Nothing is better than a meal of trout in camp which have been fried within an hour or so after being caught.

The eel has been called the "pig" among fish because he is so fat. He feeds in unclean waters and on the bottoms where the soil is muddy rather than clean sand or gravel, and yet the eel probably contains more nutrient than the lean fish. Still another advantage that can be enjoyed in this country is that fish is cheaper than meat. This is especially true along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, along the Gulf of Mexico and near the Great Lakes. In some far inland cities it is not so easy to secure fresh fish, but there may always be had the smoked and pickled varieties.

How We Express EMOTIONS With Our MUSCLES

EVERY change of muscle has a meaning all its own to the eye of the trained observer and the droop of the corners of the mouth due to relaxed muscles tells a story of weariness and distress that is just as definite as the limp huddling of an exhausted runner at the end of a hard race. Excitement, whether of joy or sorrow, invariably keeps the muscles tense, but a declining emotion always causes a weakening of the muscles. The dog, for example, however cowardly he may be, if he is facing a foe, will keep his tail springy and in motion, but if whipped or declining the combat, he runs away with his tail tucked between his legs.

Yet the muscular evidences of emotion strike a deeper note still, and induce no many of the apparently small conditions of daily life—they reveal a great deal of the history of the race. Indeed, the relaxation of the muscles under disappointment, indolence or exhaustion is an inheritance of the time when the food supply of our ancestors was often scanty and precarious. We are compelled to eat food because we burn up the food we eat and so for ever need new fuel. As long as there is plenty of food, no reason exists why we should not use it as rapidly as possible

and keep, as it were, the fire of the body at a good heat. But if, for any reason, it becomes difficult to get food, the first thing that the body does is to start to burn first to the back and as far as possible the consumption of that fuel. The contraction of the muscles in the walls of the blood vessels, for example, prevents the blood from circulating much in the outside parts of the body, where the cooling of blood proceeds fastest. The muscles keep the blood from flowing where it will most readily lose its heat, and thus by preventing the waste of heat, they reduce the need of fuel (or food) to keep up the heat.

It follows from this that grinning should express the intensest emotions, for it is the condition in which the face shows the greatest tension of the muscles. This is exactly the case, for we laugh (grin) with pleasure and we grin with anger likewise. The emotion of accomplishment of a great exertion or task is shown by the same grinning appearance, a sporty runner, for example, unconsciously grins as his lips are curled far back from the gums by the extreme tension of the muscles of the face.

Far more complicated—perhaps because it goes back earlier in the evolution of the human race—is the

muscular effect that accompanies the emotion of fear. The stomach and digestive organs contract sharply so that one is "sick with fear." Contraction of the smaller blood vessels in the skin forces away the blood and under fright one may become as "pale as a ghost." "Goose-flesh," as it is called in colloquial districts, is a contraction of the tiny muscle fibers distributed through the skin and this gives a feeling (where the skin is hairy) of causing one to feel that his "hair is standing on end." The skin having lost its blood supply cools rapidly, causing shivering and one may "quake with fear."

A further degree of fear, coupled with panic will cause one to run away at a speed far beyond normal, to attempt feats that reason would otherwise not have considered, but if the emotion of fear be still greater, the contraction of the muscles is so great that a sort of catalepsy ensues, one stands "as though struck to stone." The convulsion of all this is largely true, that since moods are interpreted by muscles, muscular action may bring on a certain mood. To dance (or try to dance) the Sallor's Hornpipe, for instance, is a far better cure for "the blues" than all the pills in the nearest corner drugstore.

When Your BOY BREAKS a Neighbor's WINDOW

If your youngster is out in the back yard training for a place on one of the big league teams a few years later and he throws or bats a ball toward your neighbor's window, do not be at all alarmed if the neighbor comes dashing out and threatens to sue you for the broken glass. If you are not responsible for that accident or if you are, you are not to settle all the damages, including shattered glass and shattered nerves.

The truth of the matter is he cannot do this except rare. He cannot make you pay for the broken glass, because it was an accident, and you are not responsible for that. If an accident occurs on your property, you are not to settle all the damages, including shattered glass and shattered nerves.

law holding that in such case he should have restrained the lad. But if there is no negligence, and the boy is merely playing innocently enough and such an accident happens, the victim has no redress, even if the parent is present.

It is not negligent to allow a boy to play alone or without supervision—in fact, it is only negligent to allow him to do things he should not when the parent is present and sees him. The parent naturally is not expected to have control of the boy's every action while he is absent. The law grants the parent the right to sue for damages brought about by innocent playing or carelessness of childhood mischief.

Of course, the wise parent should not refuse to pay for glass his youngsters accidentally break. On the other hand, the neighbor should remember just how he stands in the matter and not sue. A parent who sues an innocent boy is dependent upon the good will of the parent as far as restitution is concerned.

Just Why Your BONES NEVER Really GET TIRED

WHEN the statement is made that bones cannot get tired, men and women who are conscious of fatigue are likely to wonder. For if the human frame is built around the skeleton of bone, and if the bone is a kind of structure that can never know fatigue, could not much of the weariness that workers must suffer be averted? The answer is simple: It can.

The body is not an upright pillar with the weight equally distributed about it, but rather is composed of a number of joints, each of which is into the muscles. These muscles, mainly of the ball-and-socket variety, these are held in place largely by the relation of the muscles. Thus, when we stoop, the center of gravity being overthrown, the muscular force is exerted to keep us from falling. At work every action of the hand or foot is muscular. Muscles are working all the time.

It follows, therefore, that the muscles (and also the nerve-cells) are the principal factors in fatigue (for fatigue is really a muscle-poison), and that one of the chief means of preventing tiredness is taking as much rest as possible from the muscles. Thus, for example, it is far less tiring to sit on a chair when the feet are on the floor than to stand on a high stool or on a fence, even though the latter be for the purpose of watching a ball game. Standing is tiring, not sitting, because a great many muscles are required to work, one against the other, but many men and women make it much more tiring than they need by not standing straight. If the back is held fairly straight it takes a great deal of the strain from the muscles of the neck, because the bones of the spine will support the burden of the head (which is the heaviest part of the body), whereas a stoop means that during all the time the person is standing a group of muscles is tensely drawn pulling back the whole weight in order to counteract the forward falling effect. The spine could take care of the weight, but it gets no chance. The bones which do not get tired are given no chance, while the muscles which do get tired are given far more than they need to do.

Walking straight is one of the most favorable positions the body can assume, but keeping and sitting on one's back except for spring down—the most restful. This is because the weight of the body is brought almost to the ground and the muscles of thigh and knee of the spine and head which enable those who carry burdens who carry loads to do so with such ease, while the peddler who carries an equal burden on his back suffers from fatigue a thousandfold more. If you want to

prevent fatigue think a minute of your bones and give them some work to do. Let the muscles rest whenever they can.

There are a great many methods by which one may rest the muscles of the body. It may be restful for a little while to sit with the legs crossed, that is, one leg thrown over the knee of the other; but this brings the strain on the leg muscles, whereas if the feet were placed upon a stool the work of supporting the legs would fall to the bones, where this work belongs.

To recline in a deep chair is restful, as it takes away much muscle strain, but the habit of hanging one leg over the arm of the chair, as many do, is really tiring that leg. For the same reason it is better to squat down to pick up anything than to stoop over, for in squatting the center of gravity is retained, while in stooping a great muscle strain results in the muscular effort made to keep your balance.

YOU MIGHT TRY...

Cleaning Tiles.

MANY times the tiles in a hearth will become so stained that water will not clean them. Never clean tiles with water. Use turpentine on a piece of flannel and polish with a dry cloth and the tiles will look like new.

To Prevent Pounding Your Finger.

WHEN a tack has to be driven in an inconvenient corner, force the tack through the end of a strip of paper and hold the paper instead of attempting to hold the tack. This will save the finger and thumb from the hammer and the Recording Angel from making an entry on the wrong side of your page.

Saving Wallpaper.

WHILE cleaning mop-boards, the wall adjoining may easily be protected by using a piece of cardboard laid at the upper edge of the board. This allows the cleaning-sol to roll the cardboard instead of the wall, and avoids that streak one so often sees upon wall-paper or painted walls.

To Clean Feathers.

INTO a strong paper bag put about one cupful of plain household flour and half the quantity of powdered borax. Shake well to thoroughly mix. Then put the feathers in the bag and shake gently till clean. It is very dirty, repeat this process. This is much more satisfactory than using soap and water, as it saves scouring.

Why Public Health Demands Germless Ticket Booths

THERE is no doubt but that some day an invention will be perfected that will do away with the necessity of scraping up anywhere from a dozen to ten thousand germs every time we buy a transportation ticket. That is probably what happens to ninety-nine out of every hundred who rush up to a ticket window and buy the little cardboard that entitles them to ride somewhere—generally on the elevated or in the subway in the big cities.

If it is so much that the little tickets themselves are germ laden, although the chances are they carry a few germs, as it is the fact that at every ticket window thousands and thousands of people every day toss down their nickel or other coin, rake up their change and also rake up the ticket. They drag their hands over the same little shell under the window, along the same place, thousands of others drag their hands. The tips of their fingers rub over the same surface that the tips of thousands of other fingers have rubbed.

Scientists have proved that we carry more germs on our hands than anywhere else. This is quite natural since it is with our hands

that we take hold of everything, pick up everything and get in contact with everything. Germs are peculiar little things that will stick pretty close in dampness, but in dryness will fly about easily. A person with dry fingers will grab quickly at a ticket and—poof—away will fly a few germs, to settle down. The next person does the same, probably taking away a few germs left by No. 1. And so it goes throughout the day.

The agent picks up the money and tears off the ticket and tosses it down



Arrow Indicates the Narrow Slit From Which Thousands of Soiled and Germ-laden Coins Are Driven Every Day, Increasing the Chances of Contagion.

Why You Should Take a WALK AFTER THE THEATRE

FEW questions have attracted as much attention recently as that of prolonging life, the medical profession having joined hands with the biologists in discovering ways to postpone death. The rules, of course, are well known to almost every one, and such matters of plenty of fresh air while sleeping, avoidance of excess in food and stimulants are of common knowledge. But in the investigations that have been made as bearing upon this problem a number of facts of the greatest practical importance have been brought out. One of these, which interests every resident of a town or city, is the relation of theatregoing to sleep.

Theatregoing, as a whole, is more of a habit with men and women engaged in mental work than in physical work, and, consequently, it is not as great a rest to them as it would be to the laborer, provided that the chances of the entertainment presented be suitable to his intellectual state. The

problem just is not a rest to a city man grappling with problems throughout the day, nor a realistic drama to one whose poverty or personal grudge turn his gaze upon the grim realities of his own experience. The "tired business man," to use the stereotyped phrase, accordingly seeks the musical comedy, vaudeville and the like. The same over-exertion, though only the pleasurable exertion of being entertained, and the effect is not greatly different from working late.

To pass from the excitement of a real conflict through the day to the imaginary conflicts in the evening is not a restful pleasure, to pass from a stuffy office to a stuffier theatre is still less so. The undisturbed conditions of theatregoing and the pleasure of it can, however, be combined by the simple precaution of a brisk walk home after the theatre. City and town dwellers have grown afraid of walking, and so hour's tramp would seem a fearful task, while to spend an hour at a restaurant table—much more monotonous thing—seems quite a common action. In a series of tests on the relation of theatregoing to sleep, it was found that a walk of over half an hour after the theatre was an almost absolute preventive of sleeplessness, that the sleeper waked much more refreshed in the morning. The same over-exertion of the pleasure of the evening before was keener. The reason for this condition largely lies in the fact that arterio-sclerosis, or hardening of the arteries, occurs principally in the arteries where the greatest blood pressure has been forced to remain, and that these tissue changes occur largely during sleep. But if, after the excitement of the theatre and the troubles of a heavy business day, the route home is made partly at least by the healthful means of vigorous exercise, much of the evil attendant on theatregoing would be averted. A play, which seems to some to be a rest as one comes out of the theatre would be most admirably after a two or three mile walk. It might pay the box-office to give reduced rates to such, for their comments would invariably be of praise instead of carping criticism.

Of course, a great many city people live too far away from the theatres to walk home—it would mean a walk of from three to seven or eight miles, but they should take walks.

A Royal Row Over the Late King Edward's Royal Gems.



"King George and Queen Mary are really fighting for the treasures left by King Edward in Queen Alexandra's possession, that they may go to their son the Prince of Wales and his descendants."

London, April 5. An extraordinary contest between King George and his mother, Queen Alexandra, or her testamentary representative, is threatened.

The late King Edward left a vast quantity of art treasures, gold and silver plate, presents and so forth, valued at upward of \$15,000,000. He had been a very popular prince and monarch, and during a long life he had received presents from all over the world. The Indian princes whom he visited during his famous tour of India alone sent him \$2,000,000 of beautiful presents.

By a liberal interpretation of an ambiguous codicil to King Edward's will, Queen Alexandra took possession of all these treasures. They included all the most valuable furnishings of Buckingham Palace, which she removed to her private London residence—Marlborough House.

The King did not like to interfere with his mother's disposition of the property she had already enjoyed, but the real crisis will come when Queen Alexandra attempts to dispose of them by will.

There is strong reason to believe that she intends to leave most of these treasures to her favorite grandson, Prince Olaf, son of her favorite daughter, Queen Maud of Norway. King George and Queen Mary naturally assert these things should go to their oldest son, the Prince of Wales. Queen Alexandra is credited with the intention of scattering many ornaments of the royal palaces among her relatives in Denmark, Russia, Greece and other foreign countries.

The disagreement arises in the

first place from the hasty manner in which King Edward's will was drawn. The monarch's will in England is not subject to probate duty. The ordinary English law relating to wills does not apply to the King's will at all; if it did it is highly probable that are this a receiver would have been appointed over the late King's estate, for King Edward bequeathed it in a manner that left his wishes respecting the division of it open to a good deal of doubt.

In the summer of 1909 King Edward's solicitor went down to Sandringham and received the King's instructions to draw up his will. Sir Ernest Cassel, the financier, who was a great personal friend of King Edward, and Lord Knollys were made trustees to the will. Under this document Queen Alexandra was to receive money amounting to about \$500,000 and the use of Sandringham House and all its contents for life and also all the gold and silver and art treasures at Buckingham Palace, which were the personal possessions of the late King. This document later was submitted to the King, who signed it after a few minor alterations were made in it.

Nothing more was done in the matter until nearly a year later when King Edward returned from his last journey from the Continent in what his doctors told him was a dying condition. Sir Ernest

George Says Belong to the British Royal Family



Queen Alexandra Claims the Right to Will Away \$15,000,000 Worth of Jewels and Art Treasures Which King

(Above) Queen Alexandra Wearing the Royal Gems and Diamonds Which She Kept After King Edward's Death. (To the Left) Queen Mary, Showing Her Comparative Poverty in Diamonds, Pearls and Other Mineral Wealth.

ment Her Majesty objected to it as not truly representing her husband's wishes. Her Majesty had good reasons for raising these objections. The late King's instructions admitted that they were given somewhat confusedly and that they might not represent the King's real wishes.

The great point of contention which arose between King George and Queen Alexandra over King Edward's will was whether part of the money (about \$500,000) left to her by the monarch and all the gold and silver and art treasures at Buckingham Palace were to be bequeathed to her absolutely or were to revert at her death to the Prince of Wales. King George maintained (and still maintains) that the money and treasures should revert to the Prince of Wales. Queen Alexandra claims that they were left to her absolutely.

The King could not afford to have an open rupture with his mother on such a question. Queen Alexandra was allowed to have everything she claimed, and Her Majesty, it must be added, claimed everything in sight, from the wine in the cellar to the flag on the roof of Buckingham Palace.

When she moved to Marlborough House she took all the gold, silver and art treasures which had actually been purchased by or given to King Edward. The gold and silver treasures were put down in the big plate room at Marlborough House and the art treasures in the room of old masters, statuary, priceless old furniture, gifts from Oriental potentates, china and tapestries were disposed about the different rooms at Marlborough House.

Over the removal of the famous Gobelins tapestries from Buckingham Palace an open quarrel very nearly sprang between King George and his mother; the tapestries had been at Buckingham



Dowager Queen Alexandra with Her \$2,000,000 Outfit of Pearls, Which It Is Feared She Intends to Bequeath Away from the British Royal Family.

Palace since the early days of Queen Victoria's reign, and it is understood that Queen Victoria had stipulated that they should be kept always at Buckingham Palace. But Queen Alexandra claimed that they were included in the art treasures left to her by King Edward. Finally, the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, was sent for and on his advice Queen Alexandra was allowed to take them. Her Majesty undertook to sign a document acknowledging them to be merely "lent" and that they might be taken back to Buckingham Palace in the event of her death. But this document has, as a matter of fact, never been signed.

The value of the gold and silver treasures claimed by Queen Alexandra were valued by the court jeweler before they left Buckingham Palace roughly at \$10,000,000, but a more recent and more careful estimate of their value puts the figure nearer \$15,000,000.

It is understood by those behind the scenes at Marlborough House that Queen Alexandra will bequeath the gold and silver treasures to her daughter, Queen Maud of Norway, which would mean that

they would all ultimately go to the latter's son, Prince Olaf. But if Her Majesty made such testament it would hardly be allowed to take effect without strong opposition on the part of King George and Queen Mary, who are quite resolved that the Prince of Wales shall have the greater part of the treasures. Still stronger opposition would be made to any testament bequeathing the Gobelins tapestries away from the direct heir to the throne.

Much negotiation is being carried on at the present time by Sir Ernest Cassel with Queen Alexandra concerning her own will, about which Her Majesty insists on preserving the most absolute secrecy.

One thing certain is that Queen Alexandra claims to be able to dispose of all that she now holds absolutely as she pleases.

The shrewd and diplomatic friend of King Edward, who is counselling Her Majesty, may be able to persuade her to make a testament that will not prove contentious, but from what is known of her disposition it seems more probable that she will provoke a struggle for the treasures of King Edward.



The Famous Gobelins Tapestry Which Queen Alexandra Moved from Buckingham Palace to Marlborough House and Which King George Says Belong to Him.

The Cullinan the World's Largest Diamond, Given to King Edward, by the South African Colonies, Which Queen Alexandra Says Should Be Hers.

Cassel, who, with Lord Knollys, was trustee to the King's will, was then summoned to Sandringham, but he was out of England and did not arrive until the day after the monarch had returned to Buckingham Palace and was actually on his deathbed. In his friend's absence King Edward would give no instructions about his will, though he had announced his intention of making several alterations in it. The financier arrived at Buckingham Palace late on Wednesday afternoon; to him in the presence of Lord Knollys and the present King George, King Edward gave instructions concerning the disposition of his personal property, possessions and estates. These instructions were taken down in brief by the financier on some sheets of foolscap, which

were sent to King Edward's lawyer post haste to be fully written out as a final codicil to the existing will. The codicil was to have been signed by King Edward on Thursday, but it never was, for on Thursday he was in a state of coma and he never recovered consciousness.

The unsigned will dealt with a number of bequests to personal friends of the King, notably to one fair friend, who received under it an annuity of \$50,000 per annum. It was agreed between King George and his mother, who were the chief beneficiaries under King Edward's will, to that this unsigned codicil so far as the bequests to friends were concerned as if it had been signed, but when it came to King Edward's bequest to Queen Alexandra as made under this doc-

Women Advisers for Male Novelists

THE increasing attention given by authors and playwrights to women, their habits, dress and occupations, has led to the birth of a new profession—that of feminine adviser on all things feminine. Her business is to prevent the author from falling into the numerous pitfalls that await him when he describes the dress and coiffure of his heroine.

A bright Parisienne, one of the pioneers of the new profession, says that many literary men live in the provinces or live retired lives, which give them no opportunity of seeing feminine fashions. That is why their descriptions of women's dress are so often ludicrous.

"Novels are read mostly by women," says this expert, "and nothing has more on a woman than an inaccurate dress description; it

spoils the most cleverly written story.

A novelist, for instance, finds it very difficult to give an exact description of the tea gown worn by the heroine in the love scenes, or the tailor-made costume worn in the Bois de Boulogne.

"What the modern novelist needs to learn is the correct use of a few technical terms. He should know that the cashmere shawl of his grandmother's time is now used by fine maidens, that evening gowns are called kimono and are made of crepe de chine, that hats are made of Tassel and English straw, and finally that ingrain-colored ribbons are all the rage."

The feminine expert nearly always remains anonymous, but of course she claims a share in the royalties earned by the work which her advice has led to mould.

Moving Pictures to Teach in Schools the Proper Care of the TEETH.

Film Dramas That Impress Vividly on Children's Minds the Unhappiness and Diseases Caused by Neglected Mouths and That Show the Way to Avert Them



The Happy, Healthy Little Girl Who Takes Care of Her Teeth. Part of the Moving Pictures That Teach the School Children Mouth Hygiene.



Part of the School Film Showing the Proper Way to Rinse the Mouth.

UNTIL recently the care of children's teeth was entirely neglected in the New York schools in spite of the great outcry for the comfort and education of the pupils in many directions. It has been proved that care of the teeth lies absolutely at the basis of all health, and that without it a public school becomes nothing but a centre of disease infection. The New York Dental Society has now succeeded in having a regular system of instruction in tooth cleaning introduced in the public schools. It will first be put in operation in the Second School District. There will be a full course in care of the

teeth, including exercises with the tooth brush which pupils will have to go through several times a week. They will be taught how they should clean their teeth, why they should clean them, why they should use clean brushes and so on. One of the lectures that will accompany the film is reprinted in full herewith.

Because oral instruction is somewhat dry and may fail to hold the attention, the lectures will be supplemented by entertaining moving pictures which will impress the lesson on the mind of every child. Tooth cleaning in this way will be a thrilling drama. The first act on the film shows Mr. Jones, ordinarily a good citizen and father, seated at the breakfast table in a horrible temper. He has a toothache. He opens his mouth and reveals the cause of his bad temper. He curses his wife and threatens his children with violence. The little home is plunged into gloom. His daughter, Mary, after a miserably breakfast, goes off to school and there for the first time learns the tooth brush lecture and goes through the tooth brush drill. All these things are shown clearly in the film. Mary realizes their full importance on account of her cruel

experience with her suffering father at home. She understands that her father's temper is not due to wickedness, but neglect of his teeth. She determines to cure him and save the family from misery. With the aid of the instruction and dental literature given her at school, she persuades her father to go to the dentist. Mr. Jones has his teeth treated and is surprised to find that the suffering supposed to attend a visit to the dentist exists largely in the imagination of the ignorant. The dentist points out many things of importance in mouth hygiene and the necessity of going regularly to have the teeth examined. He prescribes suitable brushes for every member of the family. Mr. Jones is delighted in and astonished at the improvement of his general health and appearance. He joins his mouth with a happy smile. He does not tell all the other members of his family, his wife, a Johnny, Willy and Susie, that



The cruel, old-fashioned style of dentistry is responsible for much suffering. Illustration in picture shows the child being instructed on the proper way to rinse the mouth.



A Class of School Children Going Through the Regular Course in Tooth-Brush Drill and Mouth Hygiene—A Scene Shown in the Moving Pictures and Duplicated in Reality in the Class Rooms.

The Moving Picture Lecture That Made "Mary Jones" Home Happy

TAKE it for granted that you all want to live to a good old age. There are men throughout this country who are trying to prolong life—your life—by preventing disease. It is a significant fact that there were but sixty-one persons who died last year to every one hundred who died in 1878, thirty-five years ago, a saving of 44,115 lives in this city alone. To do real damage, disease must enter the body. How do most of the contagious diseases find their way into the system? Through the doorway—the mouth.

It is common knowledge that disease germs can neither thrive nor survive unless unclean conditions exist. Now is it in your mouth? There are three things necessary to sustain life—food, water and air. All of the food, all of the water and part of the air enter the body through the mouth. Hence, the importance of absolute cleanliness of the mouth at all times.

The most stringent pure food law is useless unless the mouth is used the tooth brush and go to the dentist regularly in future. The family is shown happy and contented in this way the whole subject is made thoroughly attractive. Doctors and dentists alike agree that the teeth of New York school

children have hitherto been shamefully neglected. In the last report of the Health Department of New York this message occurred: "Most of the children showed a more or less complete lack of dental hygiene, their mouths being in many instances filthy to a degree unbelievable. There should be some means of educating the people as to the importance of dental treatment, and the value of preventive rather than reparative dentistry."

Before the Dental Society began its work of hygiene in the schools, the school sanitary system was of little use in the war against disease. The plumbing was perfect, the ventilation was thorough, the lighting was excellent, and everything else necessary to the health of the children apparently had been provided. But disease thrived. It was only recently that the Health Department officials realized that the place where they should have started their work of cleanliness was right in the mouths of the children, if they wanted really to combat the microbes.

Dr. William Osler, who is considered one of the world's authorities on medicine, asserts that more disease is brought about by neglected teeth than by excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquor.

It is not generally known that many of the common diseases of children have their inception in unclean mouths. Dr. A. Brown Ritchie, the distinguished medical officer to the Education Committee of the City of Manchester, England, states that measles, German measles, chicken pox, whooping-cough, mumps, scarlet fever, diphtheria, influenza and small



The Ordinary Guinea Pig, as Delicate and Nutritious as Chicken, and Six Times Cheaper to Raise.

Eat Guinea Pigs—What a Billion of These Animals Sent to Market Annually Would Do to Cut Down the Cost of Living.—By Rene Bache

THE guinea pig is a new source of meat supply. In fact, it is the view, to cut down the cost of living. The Government Biological Survey offers the idea. It is to utilize the guinea pig as a meat producer.



Looking into view the extraordinary fecundity of the animal and the ease with which it can be reared, whether in town or country, it can be made to cheapen the diet of the average American family very materially. The female is ready to breed at five months of age, and produces five litters a year. We are not accustomed to look upon the guinea pig as eatable, but this way the Government experiment is direct insurance on our part. It is exceedingly good to eat—even better favored than the rabbit, and excellent when cooked in any of the ways that are commonly applied to small game. Baked whole or cut into pieces and fried or fried. It is delicious, likewise, a various kind of stew—with mushrooms, with brown onions, with green peas, and especially in green peas. The guinea pig, in fact, is highly esteemed as a game animal in parts of the world to which it is native. It is much hunted in parts of Brazil. Before the Spanish conquest the aborigines of Peru and Bolivia had only three domestic animals—two—the llama, the al

paca and the guinea pig; and the llama was by far the most important. The Peruvian method of preparing the guinea pig is to roast it on a spit over a fire. The animal is killed by dislocating its neck, after which it goes through about the same processes as a sucking pig. Its throat is cut. It is hung up for a few minutes to bleed and it is then scalded in water, not too hot at first. The hair is removed, the skin scraped with a knife, the viscera taken out and the carcass washed in tepid water. It is then ready to be cooked, roasted, being the process most frequently employed.

A full-grown guinea pig, in good condition, should weigh nearly two pounds. There are two ways to rear the animal—in cages, or in hutches. If kept in open or covered courts, they have room enough for exercise—the courts being divided into smaller runs, each with its own hutches, or sleeping quarters. A run, ten by six feet, will accommodate three to five guinea pigs. In most parts of the United States, however, the indoor hutches are used. The indoor hutches are best, on account of

climate, and in cold weather, artificial heat must be supplied. In fact, guinea pigs do best when the temperature is not allowed to fall much below sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit. Rabbit hutches answer very well for guinea pigs, but may be smaller. Those used at the Government breeding stations are twenty inches wide at the front, eighteen inches high and three and one-half feet deep. One of these accommodates a male, three or four breeding females and their progeny until weaned. The door covers nearly the whole front, is hinged at the side and is made of rather heavy wire mesh very netting. Ventilation is afforded by a similarly screened opening at the rear end of the hutches. Cheaper hutches, made of packing boxes, laid on the side and fitted with a door in front, will do very well. A shelf, four inches high, is recommended for the back part. The space under it is a convenient retreat for females with young, while the shelf itself is nearly always chosen by the animals as a sleeping place.

Guinea pigs require about the same diet as rabbits. Three rats should be always in each hutch or run—a pan of water, a piece of fresh hay and a pan of food. The last may contain oats or bran, and the water should be supplied fresh once a day. The animals should have also a constant supply of hay, of which they eat large quantities, and a daily feed of green stuff. They eat almost every kind of green food—cabbage, celery tops, lettuce, fresh cut alfalfa, clover sprouts, etc. The hutches should be thoroughly cleaned twice a week and fresh litter supplied for the keener. Cat grass, chaff, fine hay or sawdust make excellent bedding for the animals.

The little ones are born fully furred, and within a day or two begin to take food other than the mother's milk. After four weeks they should be placed, each by itself, in separate cages. Large hutches, accommodating fifty or more of the young, are desirable. When five or six months old the females may be distributed to breeding pens, three to five being kept permanently with one male.

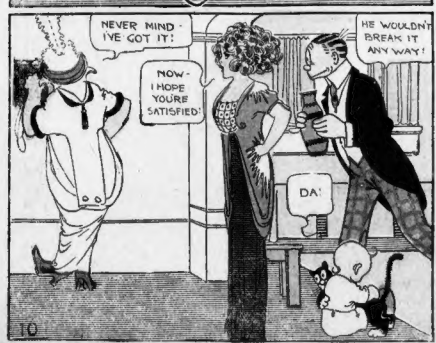
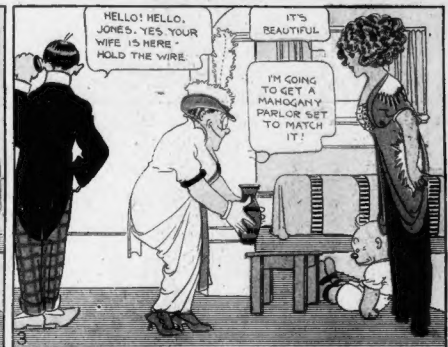
The chief enemy of the guinea pig is the common rat.



COMIC SECTION OF THE BOSTON AMERICAN

April 13, 1913

A Real Razoozum Vase. Too!



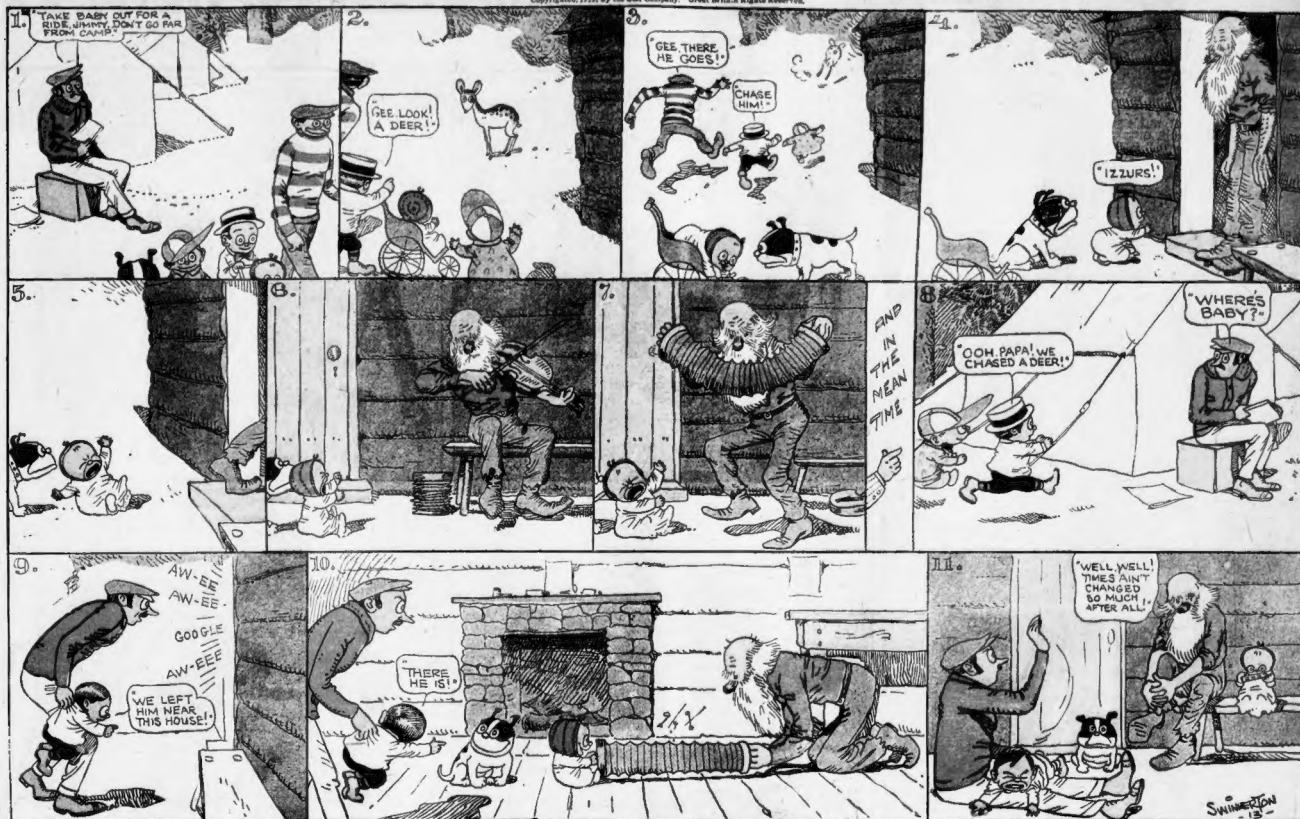
Golly! But Jack Was Sleepy!

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Jimmy--He Chased a Deer!

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'Tis Grand to Be Single!

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IN THE LAND OF WONDERFUL DREAMS

His Lilliputian Majesty Is in the Soup!

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